The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1846. No. 2867.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *(except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. WM. BALL *and* MR. ALFRED FAIRFAX, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. WM. TRESS, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LARYMORE, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. STEPHEN NUTTER, *Queanbeyan;* MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. MICHAEL DOYLE, *Berrima;* MR. ROBERT DAVISON, *for the District of Yass;* MR. THOMAS DOWSE, *Moreton Bay;* MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscelebrook;* MR. HORATIO TOZER, *Port Macquarie;* MR. HENRY ALDERSON, *Clarence River;* MR. J. B. RUNDLE, *Murrurundi;* MR. W. H. MORTIMER, *Port Phillip;* MR. WM. B. RHODES, *Wellington, Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand;* MR. U. B. BARFOOT, *Van Diemen's Land; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of the Proprietors,* "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," *who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" *is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—The Subscription is 15s. per quarter, or £3 per annum; if paid *in advance* an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance.

In the Country.—The Subscription is 17s. 6d. per quarter, or £3 10s. per annum; if paid *in advance*, an allowance of ten per cent. is made. No new Subscribers can be received without paying in advance. The Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

Advertisements must be paid for previous to their insertion.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

FROM KELLICK'S WHARF daily, at 9 A.M., 12 noon, and 4 P.M. From Parramatta at 8 and 11 A.M., and 4 P.M. 6711

"CORNUBIA" FOR THE HUNTER.

EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY Evening, at 8 o'clock.
CABIN, 4s. FORECABIN, 1s.
Kellick's Wharf. 781

FOR WOLLONGONG.

THE FAST-SAILING Schooner *ECHO*, on Saturday next.
Kellick's Wharf, July 28. 1635

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fast-sailing schooner *WILLIAM*, Captain Freeman, will clear at the Customs this day, and positively sail to-morrow morning. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Dalgarno's Wharf, Bathurst-street.
July 28. 1599

FOR LAUNCESTON, CALLING AT NEWCASTLE,

THE new Brig *PERI*, Charles Gwatkin, Commander.
This vessel has been fitted up with every accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, to Captain Gwatkin; or to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.
1618

FOR HOBART TOWN, (HOURLY EXPECTED),

THE well-known packet-brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons register, W. N. Millton, commander.
This vessel is hourly expected, and will sail with her usual punctuality and dispatch. For freight or passage, her superior accommodations being well known, apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.
July 28. 1613

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE FINE PACKET Brig *MAUKIN*, P. Cooney, commander, is now ready to receive cargo for the above port, the principal part of which being engaged; she will positively sail on Wednesday next.
For freight or passage apply to Captain Cooney, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.
July 23. 1388

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.

THE splendid 12 years A1 Ship *ELEANOR LANCASTER*, 480 tons, F. W. Lodge, Commander.
Shippers of horses are reminded that this is the only vessel for Madras this season, and as a limited number only will be taken, say fifty or sixty, this opportunity is most favourable for a good market; and as the season is far advanced, immediate application is requested for freight or passage, on board, at Towns' wharf; or
R. TOWNS, Miller's Point.
July 21. 1304

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST AUGUST.
FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE Fast-sailing First-class Ship *EMMA EUGENIA*, Alfred Beech, Commander. This vessel has two cabins disengaged. For freight or passage apply on board, at Towns's Wharf, to Captain Beech; to
R. TOWNS; or to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church-hill.
1619

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

THE FINE A1 SHIP *BRANKENMOOR*, William Carr, commander, will sail for the above the 1st of August. For passage only, apply on board; or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
1611 Spring-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class British-built barque *RAJAH*, Charles Ferguson, commander, 352 tons register. Has a considerable part of her cargo already engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent cabin accommodation, apply to
ROBERT HOW AND CO.;
OR TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower George-street.
Sydney, July 18. 1097

FOR LONDON.
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FAST-SAILING A1 Ship *SLAINS CASTLE*, 504 tons register, William Dawson, Commander will sail on the 1st September, and has superior accommodations for cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers.
Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Lower George-street.
July 27. 1616

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first-class British-built ship *GANGES*, 430 tons register, Malcolm M'Donald, commander.
For freight or passage, either cabin or steerage, apply to the Commander, on board; or to
9957 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO,

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG *PALMYRA*, burthen per register, 145 tons, O. M., newly coppered, and thoroughly overhauled. For particulars apply to Captain Lindsay, on board, at Moore's Wharf, where a list of the Stores may be seen, or to
WILLIAM DAWES, 11, Church-hill.
732

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE FINE BARQUE *ELIZA*, A1, 244 tons, John Valrent, commander.
Apply to
J. B. METCALFE.
July 27. 1601

FOR SALE,

THE HULL, &c., of the steam-packet *RAPID*.
Parties engaged in the coasting trade may supply themselves, at a moderate cost, with a vessel which, with some alterations, might be well adapted to their purpose, carrying a large cargo for her tonnage, with a very light draught of water; her build is of iron, a material becoming of common use in England for vessels of all descriptions.
For particulars apply at Kellick's Wharf.
1587

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR SIR MAURICE O'CONNELL, COMMANDER OF THE FORCES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, &c., &c.

MONS. AND MDME. GAUTROT have the honour to inform their friends and the residents of Sydney, that their FAREWELL CONCERT will take place on Wednesday, the 29th instant, in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel, on which occasion they hope to be favoured with the same kind and liberal patronage they have hitherto experienced in New South Wales.

Monsieur and Madame Gautrot will be assisted, on the above occasion, by all the available musical talent in Sydney, and by the gentlemen of the Sydney Harmonic Society, who have kindly volunteered their valuable services.

Principal Vocal Performers—Madame Bushelle, Madame Carandini, Madame Gautrot, and Gentlemen Amateurs.

Principal Violins—Mr. S. W. Wallace, Mr. Deane, and Mr. J. Deane. Tenors—Messrs. Deane and Friedlauder. Violoncello—Mr. E. Deane. Double Bass—Mr. W. Deane. Second Violin—Mr. Gearing. With numerous other performers, comprising a

GRAND AND EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA!

Mr. A. Emanuel will preside at the Pianoforte.

Leader—Mr. S. W. Wallace.
Conductor—Monsieur Gautrot.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture. — "L'Irato." Mehul.	Orchestra.
1. *Grand Chorus.*—"Long live the Queen," from "Catherine Grey." Balfe.	Amateurs.
2. *Aria.*—"Una Voce poco fa." Rossini.	Mdme. Gautrot.
3. *Bandit's Song.* Russell.	Amateur.
4. *The Celebrated Scena from "Freischutz,"* "Softly sighs the voice of evening." Weber...	Mdme. Bushelle.
5. *Solo. Violin.* Dedicated to his friend Mr. S. W. Wallace, by Gautrot.	Mr. S. W. Wallace.
6. *Aria and Variations.*—"Nel cor piu," arranged by Gautrot.	Mdme. Gautrot.
7. *Ballad.* — "Love on." Blockley.	Mdme. Carandini
8. *Grand Duet.* — "Deh! pensa che domani," Orchestral Accompaniments. Rossini.	Mdmes. Bushelle and Gautrot.

PART II.

Overture.—"Fra Diavolo." Auber.	Orchestra.
1. *Glee and Chorus.*—"Chough and Crow." Bishop	Amateurs.
2. *Ballad.*—"Souvenirs de la Patrie," translated, for the occasion into English. Herold	Mdme. Gautrot.
3. *Song.*—"I'm afloat." J. W. White	Mr. J. Turner.
4. *Song.* — "Jephtha's Daughter," (by desire). I. Nathan.	Mdme. Bushelle.
5. *Solo. Violin.* "Mayseder's celebrated Air in E, dedicated to Paganini." Mayseder.	Mr. S. W. Wallace.
6. *Aria.*—From "Maria di Rudenz."	Mdme. Carandini
7. *French Duet.* — From "La Dame Blanche." Boieldieu	Mdmes. Bushelle and Gautrot.
8. *Grand Finale.* — "La trompette au Guerrier," and "Rule Britannia."	Mdme. Gautrot and the whole Company.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION 5s. EACH.

To be had of Mr. Colman, George-street; Mr. Ford, George-street; Mr. Aldis, Tobacco Merchant; Mr. Sparke, Royal Hotel; Mr. Morgan, Chemist, Pitt-street; Mr. Clancy, King-street; and of Monsieur Protois, 282, Pitt-street.

THE CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT EIGHT O'CLOCK PRECISELY. 1539

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 20th July, 1846.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received at this Office until Thursday, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon) for the undermentioned supplies, viz.:
54 900 pounds of salt beef, and
54,900 pounds of salt pork.
Sample casks of each to be sent to the Commissariat Provision Stores.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
1290

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 14th July, 1846.

THE CONTRACTOR for furnishing the supplies required for the Military and Convict Services in the district of Port Phillip, having given the stipulated notice to terminate his contract on the 30th September next, notice is hereby given, that tenders *in duplicate* will be received at this Office until Thursday the 6th proximo, at noon, for furnishing the said supplies from the 1st of October next to the 31st March, 1847, under the terms and conditions originally published by me for the purpose, by advertisement dated 13th January, 1846, and inserted in the *Government Gazette* of the 20th of that month, with the exception of clause No. 17, par. 2, instead of which the Contractor will be bound to sign his contract, bond, &c., on or before the 1st of September next.

The conditions of contract, with printed forms of tender, may be had on application at this Office.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
963

LEICHHARDT'S TESTIMONIAL.

LIST of Subscriptions to Dr. Leichhardt and party—

	£	s.	d.	
J. Cope	1	0	0	PAID.
Received per Henry Macdermott, Esq., from Maneroo—				
B. French	2	0	0	,,
P. Clifford	1	0	0	,,
J. Boucher	3	3	0	,,
	7	3	0	
Amount formerly advertised	1310	14	6	
	£1317	17	6	

ROBERT GRAHAM, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
July 27. 1604

FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LYONS' BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Established by Act of Parliament, 1824,
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

PRESIDENTS.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
Sir Moses Montefiore, F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

James Alexander, jun., Esq.	Louis Lucas, Esq.
Geo. H. Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.	Thomas Richardson, Esq.
The Hon. William Cowper, M.P.	Lionel N. de Rothschild, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Anthony N. de Rothschild, Esq.
The Right Hon. George R. Dawson.	Oswald Smith, Esq.
Edward Fletcher, Esq.	H. M. Thornton, Esq.
James P. Howard, Esq.	M. Wilson, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Sir George Carroll | James Cook, Esq.
Anthony N. de Rothschild, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co.
ACTUARY.—Benjamin Gompertz, Esq., F.R.S.
SECRETARY.—Andrew Hamilton, Esq.
SOLICITOR.—John M. Pearce, Esq.
SURVEYOR.—Thomas Allason, Esq.

SYDNEY BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
John Thacker, Esq.
The Hon. C. D. Riddell, Esq.
Adolphus W. Young, Esq.
William Walker, Esq.
BANKERS.
The Bank of Australasia.
SURVEYOR AND SECRETARY.
Gother K. Mann, Esq.
SOLICITOR.
George Cooper Turner, Esq.

Parties effecting Assurances with the London Alliance Fire Assurance Company enjoy the following important advantages:—
1. Perfect security. The large capital and nearly one thousand shareholders composing the Company render the security presented to the public undoubted.
2. Moderate premiums of Assurance.
3. Losses by lightning made good.
4. Reasonable expenses incurred in the removal of property from fire will be paid.
5. Losses, when adjusted, will be paid for by cash in Sydney.

PREMIUMS.

1. On buildings detached, the external walls of which are built wholly of brick or stone, and covered with slate, tile, metal, or other incombustible material, and separated from all other buildings by a space not under 20 feet, ½ per cent. per. annum.
On similar, but shingled, ¼ per cent. additional.
2. On buildings constructed as above, connected with other buildings similarly constructed, but divided from them by perfect party walls, passing through and rising above the roof, ¾ per cent.
On similar, but shingled, ¼ per cent. additional.
3. On buildings constructed as above, connected with other buildings of inferior construction, but divided from them by perfect party walls, passing through and rising above the roof, 1 per cent. per annum.
On similar, but shingled, ¼ per cent. additional.
4. On wooden buildings, both as to walls and roofs, 2 per cent, per annum.

All hazardous, doubly hazardous, and special risks, subject to particular arrangement.

TABLE OF SHORT PERIODS.

For six months .. ⅝ } of the annual rate.
For three months ⅜ }

The Sydney Board of Management hereby give notice, that they are prepared to grant policies of assurance against loss or damage by fire. Application to be made to the Secretary at the Company's Office, Lyons'-buildings, George-street, Sydney, between the hours of ten and three o'clock, daily.
632 GOTHER K. MANN.

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at their offices, Sydney, THIS DAY, the 28th July, at Three o'clock P.M., to receive the Report from the Board of Directors for the half-year ending 30th June, 1846; to elect a Director in room of George Cooper Turner, Esq., resigned, in terms of the Deed of Settlement, and for other purposes connected with the business of the Company.

Candidates for the vacant seat in the direction are required to signify their intention in writing to the Secretary at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
5

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

MR. T. L. DODD will deliver the second of a course of lectures on
ASTRONOMY,
in the theatre of this institution, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Members will be allowed to introduce two ladies.
S. P. HILL, Secretary.
1586

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES,

THE Anniversary Meeting of this Institution will be held on the evening of Wednesday, the 29th instant, in the Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street.
The Chair will be taken at seven o'clock. Seats will be provided for Ladies.
GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary.
Sydney, July 23. 1402

BANK NOTICE.
COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the half year ending 30th June last, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, and the same will be payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
L. DUGUID, Managing Director.
Commercial Bank,
July 17. 1121

RAILROADS.---WINDSOR.

AT a Meeting held at Coffey's Hotel, Windsor, on Saturday, 18th July, 1846, of the inhabitants of the Windsor and Hawkesbury Districts, desirous of favouring the introduction of a Railroad from Sydney to Windsor, and the opening and making a road from Windsor to Bathurst, through the Kurryjong District, ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq., in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. Proposed by Captain Scarvell, and seconded by Captain O'Connell:
That this meeting approves of the project of a Railroad from Sydney to Windsor, in conjunction with that from Sydney to Goulburn, and agrees to enter into a subscription for paying the expense of a preliminary survey of the Windsor line.
2. Proposed by Joseph Cope, Esq., and seconded by George Bowman, Esq.:
That viewing the great advantage to these districts that will accrue, should the road from Windsor to Bathurst through the Kurryjong district be made available for the transmission of goods and for other traffic, that a subscription be also opened for that purpose.
3. Proposed by J. A. Betts, Esq., and seconded by A. G. Panton, Esq.:
That the following gentlemen be appointed as a Committee, with full power to carry out the previous resolutions, and with power to add to their number:

MESSRS.

J. L. SCARVELL, J.P.	CAPT. O'CONNELL, M.C.
JOSEPH COPE	MESSRS. J. A. BETTS
GEO. BOWMAN	THOS. CADELL
W. BOWMAN, M.C.	THOS. TEBBUTT
R. FITZGERALD, J.P.	JOHN YEOMANS
F. BEDDEK	JAMES HALE
A. G. PANTON	W. F. STEWART
LABAN WHITE.	

List of Subscriptions for opening and making a road from Windsor to Bathurst through the Kurryjong district.

N. B.—No part of the subscriptions to be called for until the sum of £1500 has been subscribed.

	£	s.	d.
R. Fitzgerald, J.P.	100	0	0
M. C. O'Connell, M.C.	50	0	0
Betts and Panton	50	0	0
A friend per A. G. P.	50	0	0
George Bowman	20	0	0
F. Beddek	10	0	0
Thomas Cadell, jun,	10	0	0
Joseph Cope	5	0	0
W. F. Stewart	5	0	0
James Hale	10	0	0
Thomas Tebbutt	10	0	0
Laban White	5	0	0
J. L. Scarvell	5	0	0
Richard Dunston	5	0	0
M. M'Quade	5	0	0
George Freeman	5	0	0
James B. Johnston	5	0	0
John Odell	5	0	0
D. Lawson	5	0	0
J. R. Wilshire	1	1	0
J. A. Betts	1	0	0
	£362	1	0

List of Subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expense of a preliminary survey of the Windsor line of Railroad:

	£	s.	d.
M. C. O'Connell, M.C	5	0	0
R. Fitzgerald, J.P	5	0	0
A. G. Panton	2	2	0
George Bowman	1	0	0
J. Yeomans	1	1	0
J. Cope	1	0	0
T Cadell, jun.	1	0	0
J. Hale	1	0	0
W. F. Stewart	1	0	0
T. Tebbutt	2	0	0
J. A. Betts	1	0	0
F. Beddek	2	2	0
	£23	5	0

Subscription lists will lie for signature at the Offices of F. Beddek, Esq., solicitor; at the stores of Messrs. Betts and Panton, and in the hands of the members of Committee.
Windsor, July 18. 1443

PIANO FOR SALE.

A FULL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in Rosewood case, of excellent tone, with the additional keys, for sale. The proprietor being about to leave the colony, early application is necessary.
Apply at No. 11, Jamison-street. 1628

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Physician to the Benevolent Asylum, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Nicholson,

Should I have the honour of being elected, I shall, to the best of my ability, endeavour to advance the interests of the institution, and perform the duties attached to the office to which I aspire in a manner which I trust will be satisfactory to you, and beneficial to the objects of your charity.

I have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
DONALD M. MACEWAN, M.D. Edin., and M.R.C.S., Edin.
197, Elizabeth-street North, 22nd July. 1355

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Although it be nearly at the twelfth hour, I beg to intimate that I am a candidate for the office of physician to this institution, in lieu of Dr. Nicholson, retired.

I am not sure that I have any particular claim to your support in this canvass; neither do I offer any. But if you should consider me deserving of your suffrages, I shall exert all my energies for the benefit of the unfortunate objects for whom this noble charity was founded.

I have the honor to be,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., &c.
275, Castlereagh-street,
July 22, 1846. 1327

TO THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, M. U.
NOTICE.

THAT the remains of Brother Philip Ruby, (late of Cork,) of the Loyal Victoria Lodge, will be interred this day, at five o'clock, P.M. The attendance of the officers and brothers of the order, is respectfully solicited, at the house of Host D. Steward, Parramatta-street, at three o'clock P.M., from whence they will move to the late residence of the deceased, in Kent-street, between Market and King-streets.
By order of
W. WOODHALL, N.G.
1634 D. SCOTT, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HUNTER RIVER STEAM COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—To-morrow being the day of the half-yearly meeting, I trust that all interested will attend, if possible, as, from a culpable laxity on their own part—a want of proper investigation into their affairs—we have seen in too many cases that *Liabilities* instead of *Dividends* have been the result.
I am, Gentlemen,
Yours, &c.,
A SHAREHOLDER.
July 27. 1633

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.
No. 123.

CONTENTS:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Lists of Ships in Harbour; Imports and Exports for the week; Clearances; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Outports, England, New Zealand; Vessels Laid on for England; Pacific Steam Navigation Company; Vessels expected in Sydney; Assault on the High Seas; Moreton Bay; Upper Brisbane River Meteorological Report for June, 1844, 1845, and 1846. Commercial—Colonial Produce; Produce received Coastwise; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; On the Growth of Wool, and its effects upon the soil; Quantity of Tallow imported into London and Liverpool from Australian Ports, for 1841—1845; Export of Wool from Maitland; Price Current, &c.

TERMS:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Kemp and Fairfax, price 10s. 6d.,
THE RESERVED AND EQUITY JUDGMENTS.
of the Supreme Court of New South Wales delivered during the year 1845. The whole of these judgments were printed from the manuscripts of the Judges, with which the publishers were obligingly furnished for the purpose.
Royal 8vo., pp. 106.
To be had at Ford's, George-street; Colman's, George-street; Moffitt's, Pitt-street; and at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

SURGEON-DENTIST.

MR. BELISARIO, Spring-street, can be consulted daily on all diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.
Every description of Artificial Teeth prepared on the most approved principle. Terms moderate. 6982

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, in announcing his removal to his connexion and the public in general, respectfully informs them that he is compelled to quit his present residence, Mr. Peek requiring the premises for his own family. Mr. E. consequently will remove on the 27th instant to the late residence of His Honor Mr. Justice a'Beckett, Black's-buildings, No. 345, Castlereagh-street North.

N.B.—Mr. J. Emanuel has much pleasure to inform the public that he has received per *Agincourt*, his annual supply of Mineral Teeth, of surpassing beauty, and of every variety of shade; also, the far-famed American Gold *Leaf*, for stopping teeth, universally used by the most celebrated Dentists of Europe.
1222

SHEEP AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE, ARSENIC, BLUESTONE, Sal ammoniac, SPIRITS TAR, Sulphur, White Vitriol, Butyr of Antimony, MERCURIAL OINTMENT, Soft Soap, Spirits and Venice Turpentine, &c., &c., &c.
A. FOSS,
1616 813, Pitt-street North.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

M'ARTHUR AND LITTLE respectfully inform the inhabitants of Sydney and the Australian public, that they have removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Dreutler, near the Victoria Theatre.

Their stock, brought from Devonshire House, will be found to consist of an extensive assortment of
WOOLLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, MOLESKINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HATS, AND OTHER USEFUL DRAPERY GOODS,

In addition to which, they have purchased from Mr. Dreutler his valuable stock of
LACE GOODS,
SILKS, SATINS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Having bought Mr. D.'s goods at a great reduction on the original cost, they are determined to sell them on equally low terms, and thus promote their own interest by securing a speedy sale, and the interest of their customers by affording them an opportunity of purchasing some of the best goods in the colony at prices far below what could be charged for them under ordinary circumstances.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN WAREHOUSE, No. 287, Pitt-street.
July 16. 999

HAY AND STRAW.

COMPRESSED Oaten and Lucerne Hay and Straw, to be had in any quantity. Apply to S. J. Cohen, Saracen's Head, King-street, or Hunter's River Wharf.
July 27, 1596

SLATES.

COUNTESS and Duchess Slates, ex *Abel Gower*, on sale by
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
1569 George-street.

BRICKS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of very superior bricks. Apply to
J. BAGNALL, 161, King-street East.
July 28. 1605

ON SALE,—Landing ex *Caledonia*.
DEALS
3 x 11 uncut, from 8 to 25 feet long
3 x 9 ,, ,, 8 to 26 ditto
3 x 11, cut into 2 and 3 boards
3 x 9 ,, ,, 2 boards
3 x 9 ,, ,, 4, 5, and 6 boards
2½ x 9 ,, ,, 3 and 4 boards
1½ x 9 uncut
2½ x 7 uncut.
ALSO.
12 dozen Garden Chairs
1000 Square Paving Stones, (18 inch.)
A. B. SMITH AND CO.
Sussex-street, July 16. 1017

EX "EMERALD ISLE."

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
120 Boxes thumb blue
3 Bushel bags, a few bales.
WILLIAM WALKER AND CO.
Sydney, July 28. 1602

EX "EMERALD ISLE."

38 BARRELS PATRAS CURRANTS
16 ditto raisins
Muscatels, in boxes and half-boxes, in very prime condition
9 bales wine corks
AVERY BENHAM, 394, George-street
July 27. 1549

LABOUR BAZAAR, OR GENERAL COMMISSION ESTABLISHMENT.

MR. W. G. MOORE,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT, particularly calls the attention of the public to the undermentioned list of prices, which, he thinks, defy competition:—

WINES.
Hunt's genuine port wine, in one dozen cases, 16s.
Gold sherry, in one dozen cases, 16s.

FURNITURE.
Comprising elegant sideboards, loo tables, dining tables, chairs of all descriptions, sofas, couches, cheffoniers, chests of drawers, &c., &c, first-rate quality, and 25 per cent. less than if made to order.

WINDOW GLASS.
All sizes from 24 x 20 to 7 x 5, 100 feet boxes, from 10s. to 50s. per box

PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
Comprising cheval, handsome pier, toilet, and other glasses, from ten pounds to ten shillings
Floorcloth, 8s. per yard
English mattresses, 20s. each
English feather beds, 45 lbs. weight, 40s.

ALSO,
The following miscellaneous goods:—
Wrapping paper, 6s. 6d. per ream
Quills, 1s. 6d. per 100
Reeves' boxes, containing 12 superfine colours, 6s. per box
Reeves' ditto, 18 ditto, 9s. per box
Ledgers and cash books, half English price
Lamp cotton, 1s. per lb.
White fringe for curtains, 4s. 6d. per dozen yards
Gig whips, 3s. 6d. each
Mahogany writing desks, 13s. each
Handsome China workbox, ivory fittings, 35s.

ALSO, HATS.
Fine quality, 10s. 6d. each
Second ditto, 7s. 6d. each

SLOPS.
Moleskin trousers, 5s. 6d. per pair
Coats, 17s. 6d. each
Waistcoats, 3s. 6d. each
Silk figured toilenett ditto, 6s. 6d.
Merino and mousseline de laine dresses, calicoes, black and coloured silk hose, table linen, stays, parasols, doeskins, tweeds, silecias, &c., all at low prices

AND ON VIEW AT THE REAR OF THE PREMISES,
A large pole dray, £8 10s.
Spring cart, fit for a baker or butcher, £8 10s.
Small cart
Bullock yokes and bows

ALSO,
Raisins, 25 lb boxes, 6d. per lb.
Starch, (best Mecklin), 4½d. per lb.
Blacking, half English price
Malt vinegar, 1s. 6d. per gallon
White wine vinegar, 3s. per gallon.
And a great quantity of goods equally cheap.

Merchants and others sending goods to be sold on commission at this establishment, are requested to send in writing the lowest cash price to be taken, and no charge whatever will be made if a sale is not effected. Samples received.
Pitt-street. 1630

CHEAP CONVEYANCE OF WOOL AND STORES TO AND FROM MANEROO.

WILLIAM LETT begs to inform the Settlers on Maneroo, that in consequence of the low freights to and from Sydney and Boyd Town, of ten shillings per ton for goods, and two shillings per cwt. for wool, he has made arrangements to start Twenty Bullock Teams regularly upon the road, and is now ready to make the most economical arrangement for the carriage of goods and produce by this most expeditious mode of conveyance.

Letters addressed to William Lett, Post Office, Boyd Town, or Bibenluke, Maneroo, will be attended to. 9472

CABINET AND OFFICE CLOCKS.
SPECTACLES,
MICROSCOPES.

CABINET and office clocks, of elegant and beautiful designs, to go eighteen days without winding, with double main spring, to strike the hour, and half hour, warranted for three years, £4.
One very superior and complete daguerreotype, with all the ingredients sufficient for taking two to three hundred likenesses, and instructions how to take coloured likenesses warranted perfect and complete, £15
500 Plates for likenesses of different sizes
Morocco cases for miniatures of all sizes
Spectacles, with real pebbles
Microscopes of several sizes for examining insects or flowers, of the greatest power, and of the finest description ever imported, at
Razors and penknives of the very finest description
Patent pen makers, to make a pen in one stroke, warranted superior quality.
MESSRS. BIRNSTINGL AND CO'S,
851 George-street.

MESSRS. JOHN BROWN AND CO., Saddlers and Harness Makers, 410, George-street, Sydney, beg to inform their friends and the public, they have received per *Abel Gower* an assortment of goods, consisting of
Ladies' handsome silver mounted riding whips with tassels
Gentlemen's handsome silver mounted riding whips
Gentlemen's plain riding whips
Malacca cane hunting whips, silver and plain mountings
Malacca cane walking sticks
Hunting and stock whips
Racing whips
Carriage, tandem, four-horse, and gig whips
Whalebone tops, and gig thongs
Gut cart whips
A few sets of superior made gig harness, with covered and brass mountings

ALSO,
Girth and roller webbing, blue and white serge, blankets, collar cloth, kersey and princess check, white cloth, horse, water, spoke, dandy, and plate brushes, sponges, chamois skins, japanned roan, horse and enamelled hides, hogskins, blankets, buckles of all descriptions, plated nails, staples, saddle-trees, stirrup irons, snaffle bits, spurs, cart hames, traces, &c,
July 20. 1219

WINES.

FINE old London-bottled Port and Sherry
Ditto, in wood, quarter casks
Second quality, £26 to £32 per pipe
Champagne (Ruinart Pére et Fils)
Madeira and Claret, first quality, in bott'e
Curious old Schiedam, in stone flasks
Seltzer water, quarts and pints
E. H. POLLARD.
Bonded Stores,
Queen's-place, July 27. 1610

BYASS'S ALE AND PORTER.
EX "EMERALD ISLE," AND OTHER LATE ARRIVALS.

600 DOZEN of the above, in prime condition

50 Cases and baskets of champagne, of superior quality

220 Cases, one and three dozen each, of claret, consisting of—"St. Julian," "St. Julian Medoc," "Margaux," &c.

Port and Sherry, (as usual) a large and choice stock on hand

"Whiskey (Scotch)," "Brandy," "Rum," "Cordials, &c, &c., all of the best qualities." At
I. O. GLANHAM'S, 561, George-street,
1636 Next to Mr. S. Lyons.

ALE IN WOOD AND BOTTLE.

ALLSOPP'S No. 3 ALE, in hogsheads and barrels.
Bass's No. 3 Ale, in hogsheads
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
1568 George-street.

BARCLAY'S LONDON PORTER,
12s. 6d. PER DOZEN.

35 CASKS, 4 dozen each, of the above just received, ex *Abel Gower*.
ALSO,
A choice lot of pale ale, at nine shillings per dozen
A few cases old port wine, crusted, at eighteen shillings per dozen.
COLONIAL PRODUCE RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE.
No. 610, GEORGE-STREET,
1609 Near the *Herald* Office.

HYSONSKIN TEA,
THE REMAINDER OF THE CARGO EX "SARAH LOUISA," FROM CHINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF HYSONSKIN TEA.

1000 CHESTS, AND 400 half-chests, of the above article on sale at the Stores of the undersigned, at
£3 PER CHEST,
warranted sound, and equal to any in the market.
A. MOSES, Bridge-street.
July 20. 1234

THE ONLY TURTLE IN SYDNEY.

TURTLE SOUP, in high perfection, may be obtained at Cohen's Hotel, corner of King and Sussex streets, on and after Monday, 27th instant.
Families supplied at 2s. 6d. per quart.
1501

BUTTER.

THE undersigned is willing to enter into arrangements with any party who may be prepared to send roll or the best quality tub butter to the Sydney market.
AVERY BENHAM, 394, George-street.
July 27. 2550

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

July 27.—*Velocity*, schooner, 138 tons, Captain Gray, from Launceston the 16th instant.

July 27.—*William* brig, 149 tons, Captain Thom, from Launceston, the 18th instant. Passengers—Major Wentworth, Mrs. Wentworth, Mr. Ravac, Mr. Jmberg and servant, Mr. Lett, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Myers, and Mr. J. Donaldson.

July 27.—*Arequipa*, barque, 282 tons, Captain Cragg, from Hobart Town the 13th instant. Passengers—The Lord Bishop of Tasmania, Mr. George Forster, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Fraser, and three in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

July 27.—*Mona*, barque, Captain Sayers, for the Cape of Good Hope. Passengers—Mrs. Sayers, Mr. Gould, Mr. Mills, Mr. D. Oliver, Mr. J. Hatfield, and Mr. J. Gibson.

July 27.—*Isobella Watson*, ship, Captain Thomson, for Calcutta. Passengers—Mr. Rudd, and ten grooms, Thomas Collings, M. Dennis, W. P. Leonard, A. Barre, E. Preston, D. Jones, J. Alberty, W. Spencer, J. Herring, and E. Doyd.

July 27.—*Ariel*, schooner, Captain Sturgeon, for Circular Head.

July 27.—*John Bull*, schooner, Captain Tuohy, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. John Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. May and two children, Mr. William Eaton, Mr. E. Torrington, Mr. Roderique, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Cain, Mr. P. Meehan, and Mr. Owen.

CLEARANCES.

July 27.—*Palmyra*, brig, Captain Lindsey, for Launceston.

July 27.—*Tigress*, brig, Captain Ewry, for the South Sea Fishery. Passenger—Mr. R. Brown.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 27.—*Young Queen*, 31, Maw, from the Paterson, with 1150 bushels maize, 120 bushels barley, 80 bushels wheat; *Somerset*, 9, Lowry, from Brisbane Water, with 187 bushels shells; *Eclipse*, 22, Robinson, from the Paterson, with 600 bushels wheat, 350 bushels maize, 9 hides; *Dolphin*, 12, Sugden, from Kiama, with 2000 feet timber; *Bee*, 12, Toole, from Kiama, with 15 hogsheads ale, 3000 feet timber; *Ruth*, 14, Robinson, from Pitt Water, with 400 bushels shells; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 90 bushels grain, 36 bags bran, 70 hides, 40 bags flour; *Rose*, 30, Raile, from the Bellinger, with 15,000 feet cedar; *Neptune*, 15, Orpen, from Brisbane Water, with 50,000 shingles, 20,000 laths; *Sarah*, 49, Matthews, from Lake Macquarie, with 50 tons coals; *Cornubia*, steamer, 94, Stericker, from Morpeth, with 60 hides, 3 casks tallow, 14 bags wheat, 20 bags maize, 20 pigs; *Brothers*, 11, Filby, from Shell Harbour, with 3 tons wattle bark, 60 bushels barley, 30 bushels wheat, 30 bushels corn; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; *Ann* 62, Sommerville, from Newcastle, with 55 tons coals; *Maria Prudence*, 26, M'Neil, from Wollongong, with 100 bushels barley, 100 bushels corn, 20 bags potatoes, 10 casks butter, 2000 hands of grass.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 27.—*Somerset*, 9, Lowry, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Ruth*, 14, Robinson, for Pitt Water, in ballast; *Dolphin*, 12, Sugden, for Kiama, with sundries; *Bee*, 12, Toole, for Kiama, with sundries; *Rose*, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Cornubia*, steamer, 94, Stericker, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Neptune*, 15, Orpen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Sarah*, 49, Matthews, for Lake Macquarie, in ballast; *Lucy Ann*, 37, Sheridan, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Maria Prudence*, 26, M'Neil, for Wollongong, in ballast; *Ann*, 62, Sommerville, for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

July 27.—*Velocity*, schooner, 138 tons, Captain Gray, from Launceston: 130 bales hay, 140 bags flour. B. Boyd and Co.

July 27.—*William*, brig, 149 tons, Captain Thom, from Launceston: 80 bales hay, 3000 bushels wheat, 4 cases 2 trunks slops, 200 bags flour, 1 case fruit, Order; 72 bags wheat, J. J. Innes; 7 cases apples, 5 firkins butter, J. Donaldson; 2 bales slops, 30 cases sago, J. S. Willis; 2 bags potatoes, 1 bag flour, 1 bag cabbage, 1 box fruit, Armstrong; 1 bale kangaroo skins, Waller and Co.; 2½ tons potatoes, J. Lovett; 1 package apparel, Miss Walker; 18 packages apples, Moody; 6 carroteels currants, George Thorne; 30 firkins butter, Gilchrist and Alexander.

EXPORTS.

July 27.—*Palmyra*, brig, Captain Lindsey, for Launceston: 42 bundles bags, R. Campbell.

The *Catherine*, from Sydney, and the *Eudora*, from Hobart Town, were going up the Tamar as the *Velocity* left Launceston. The *Calypso*, *Fanny*, and *Roseanna* were to leave for Sydney on the 18th instant. The *Velocity* saw the *Dorset* on Wednesday last, at 1 P.M., off Cape Howe, also a barque apparently bound for Launceston.

The *William* spoke the *Waterlily* on Tuesday last, at 10 A.M., off Cape Howe, carrying a fine northerly wind, and on Thursday afternoon spoke the brig *City of Sydney*, off the Dromedary.

The steamer *Shamrock* is on the Patent Slip undergoing repairs; after they are completed, the steamer *Sovereign* will take her place to undergo a similar examination.

THE "PERI."—The brig *Peri*, which arrived on Sunday last from Launceston, at which place she was built, is a fine specimen of colonial ship-building, being constructed both for speed and carrying a large cargo. Her accommodations for passengers are also superior: the cabins being about 6 feet 4 inches high; the fore cabin affords eight berths, and the ladies' cabin six. The dimensions of the *Peri* are 74 feet keel, 81 feet over all, 22 feet 10 inches beam, and 11 feet 6 inches depth of hold. She is intended to trade between Sydney, Port Phillip, and Launceston.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

July.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even.
28	TUESDAY	6 54	5 6	12 6	12 30

Moon: 1st quarter, 7 m. past 9, P.M., July 31.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, JULY 28,

Will be presented, for the 2nd time in this Colony, a Tragedy, entitled THE BRIDAL. Aresnes, Mr Arabin; Amintor, Mr. Griffiths; Melantius, Mr. Nesbitt; Lysippus, Mr. Hambleton; Cleon, Mr. Fenton; Evadne, Mrs Stirling; Aspatia, Mrs. Ximenes; Antiphila, Mrs. Hambleton; Dula, Mrs Gibbs; Olympias, Madame Torning. To conclude, with the Romantic Drama of CARLMILHAN; or, the DROWNED CREW. Carlmilhan, Mr. Nesbitt; Magnus Speil, Mr. Griffiths; Petie, Mr. Arabin; Pompey, Mr. F. Howson; Uda, Mrs. Stirling; Norna, Mrs. Ximenes.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1846.

'Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.'

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have Launceston papers to the 15th instant, but they put us in possession of but little news.

The proceedings of the Legislative Council, abridged from the Hobart Town papers, will be found in another column.

In consequence of the increase of the revenue, the issue of debentures for the payment of the expenses of the civil service will probably be averted or postponed.

The removal of the Chief Police Magistrate at Hobart Town, to be Judge at Norfolk Island, seems to have caused much dissatisfaction, and a motion to that effect was moved in the Council by Mr. ORR, but was negatived.

The Press, with the exception of the direct organ of the Government, as well as the great body of the colonial public, are highly indignant with the statements contained in the despatch of SIR EARDLEY WILMOT on the subject of the transportation petition. The despatch not only contravenes the opinions contained in the petition as to the working of the protective system, but impugns the motives and character of those who attached their signatures to that document. Some of the names which have been selected by SIR EARDLEY WILMOT as exceptions to the general censure cast upon the character of the petitioners, have openly repudiated his sentiments, and have boldly identified themselves alike with the statements of the petition, and the mass of the petitioners. It is in fact declared and acknowledged to be a fair statement of the feelings of the great body of the colonists, in direct opposition to the statements conveyed by HIS EXCELLENCY to LORD STANLEY.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—BANCO SITTINGS.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Honors the three JUDGES.

NEW MAGISTRATE.

Charles Kerr, Esq., was sworn in as a magistrate of the territory in the usual form.

SCOTT V. ARNOLD.

The CHIEF JUSTICE remarked, with reference to the above case, which stood on the paper for judgment, that upon consideration, the Judges thought it very probable a decision in this case would materially affect many others, for the question being that of a want of consideration upon promissory notes, there could be little doubt, in a mercantile community like this, that there were many parties in a similar position. They had found several new cases bearing upon the matters at issue, which had assisted them more than any that had been quoted during the argument; but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Court would have no objection to allow a fresh argument if it was thought desirable.

After some discussion, the counsel on either side, Messrs. DARVALL and LOWE, expressed their desire to leave the question in the hands of the Court without further argument.

MR. BREWSTER.

Mr. WINDEYER moved for a rule *nisi*, to show cause why E. S Brewster, Esq., barrister-at-law, should not be struck off the roll of barristers, and placed upon the roll of attorneys of the Supreme Court of New South Wales. By the affidavit of Mr. Brewster, upon which the present motion was based, it appeared that that gentleman had been called to the bar in Ireland, and had been since admitted a barrister in the colony; soon after his admission he had proceeded to Port Phillip, where he held the office of Chairman of Quarter Sessions, until by the appointment of a Resident Judge, who acted as Chairman of Quarter Sessions also, he was superseded. Since then, he had practised as a barrister, but was now desirous of being placed upon the roll of attorneys for the purpose of practising in the Court at Port Phillip. The learned gentleman, as a precedent for this motion, referred to the case of a Mr. Simes, in whose favour a similar motion had been granted by the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland.

The Court granted the rule, making it returnable on Monday next, and directing that copies should be served upon the Attorney-General and the Law Society; and that a third copy should be affixed in the hall of the Court-house.

NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Joseph Long Innes, Esq., was sworn in as a Police Magistrate of the City, in the usual form.

IBBETSON V. BRYANT.

Mr. FOSTER moved upon notice to set aside an order of reference made herein, by Mr. Justice Dickinson, and all subsequent proceedings thereon, upon the ground that the order itself was bad for excess, and that the Master in Equity, to whom the reference had been made, had not obeyed the directions given by the Judge's order, supposing the latter to be tenable. The excess relied upon was that the order referred the whole cause of action, and had imposed several limitations; whereas the statute which authorised a compulsory reference of this kind to an officer of the Court, warranted nothing more than a reference of the matters of account. The alleged disobedience on the part of the arbitrator was that he had failed to examine the defendant, although he was especially required to do so, and was armed with powers to e.m; el the attendance of either party if necessary; and that, although instructed to report specially upon the facts, he had not made his award with sufficient clearness to enable the Court to see what judgment should be entered up, there being six counts in the declaration.

Mr. FISHER followed on the same side.

Mr. WINDEYER appeared to show cause against the application, but it was intimated by their Honors that he need only direct his attention to the points as to the non-examination of the defendant, and as to the Master not having reported specially upon the facts, or decided under what counts the sum awarded was due. Upon these points it was urged by the learned gentleman that the plaintiff having attempted, without success, to procure the attendance of the defendant before the Master, the other side could not set up their own delays as an objection to the report. It was also argued that the Master had reported with sufficient fulness upon the matter really referred to him, which was the question as to the matter of account.

Mr. FOSTER having replied,

The COURT reserved judgment until a motion on the part of the plaintiff for confirming the Master's report should be disposed of.

VINCENT V. M'CULLOCH.

Mr. BROADHURST moved upon notice that the sum of £183, which had been paid under protest as the taxed costs in this case, be refunded, upon the ground that the plaintiff ought to have sued in the Court of Requests—the amount of the demand proved being only £18. It appeared from the affidavit that the defendant resided within the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests for the county of Cumberland, and it was admitted that the action might have been brought in that Court, unless barred by the limitation as to time made by the Court of Requests Act. It was argued therefore, in support of this application, that the limitation to debts accruing during the preceding space of three years, apply only to the £10 jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. DARVALL and Mr. FISHER showed cause, contending the limitation as to time would apply to the present case, in which it was distinctly shown that the £18 proved had become due more than three years antecedent to the time of the trial, and the Court of Requests Act could never have been intended to have a retrospective effect, so as to prevent the plaintiff, whose claim had accrued for some years before the passing of the Act, from recovering that claim at all, which would be the real effect if, when barred by the limitation of time from suing in the Court of Requests, the plaintiff was equally barred from suing in the Supreme Court.

Mr. BROADHURST having replied,

The COURT decided that the plaintiff in the present case could not be deprived of his costs, their Honors being all of opinion that the limitation as to time, &c., in the proviso attached to the fourth clause of the Court of Requests Act, was applicable to the £30 jurisdiction of the Court, as well as to the £10 jurisdiction; and that the limitation there provided would be sufficient to take this case out of the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests.

His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE expressed an opinion also, that the English rule, whereby the amount recovered by a plaintiff was regarded as that which he had sought to recover, would not apply in this colony, so that there would be an additional ground for this decision, in the fact that the sum originally claimed was above £30.

Court adjourned until ten this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

A special meeting will be held to-day before the Chief Commissioner, in the estate of Richard Jones, at eleven o'clock.

NEW INSOLVENTS.

The following estates were sequestrated yesterday, viz.:—John Cheeseborough, late of Kent-street, licensed victualler. Debts, £260 6s. 6d. Assets—personal property, £45; outstanding debts, £24 9s. 6d. Balance deficiency, £190 17s. Clark Irving, official assignee.

Cornelius Sheen, of Kent-street, labourer. Debts, £20 12s. 8d. Assets—personal property, £8 10s.; outstanding debts, £4. Balance deficiency, £20 12s. 8d. Hutchinson Bell, official assignee.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.)

MONDAY, MARCH 16.—The market is firm, notwithstanding the falling off in the delivery. On the spot, there is no fine Yellow Candle to be had under 43s.; and in New Y.C, for the autumn, a fair quantity has been done during the past week, at 42s. per cwt. in bond. Town Tallow is 43s., net cash, for good fresh air melted.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

	1841.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	27,240	19,417	23,667	22,938	17,830
Price of Y. C.	47s. 9d. to 48s.	43s. to 43s. 3d.	40s. 6d. to 41s. 3d.	38s.	42s. 9d. to 43s.
Delivery last week	1,237	1,695	1,246	1,542	918
Ditto from 1st June....	87,738	10,052	73,166	73,167	75,354
Arrived last week	1,073	1,390	597	31	707
Ditto from 1st June....	96,850	80,249	77,634	77,104	77,380
Price of Town	50s. 6d.	45s.	43s. 6d.	42s.	45s. 6d.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Tweed River Cedar; at 11, Russia Duck, Blankets, Navy Blue Prints, Lucifers, and an Ass Colt.

MR. LLOYD.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, School Requisites.

MR. SOLOMONS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a Settee, Bronze Fenders, Stoves, Coal-scuttles, Prints, Hosiery, Crockery, Clothing, &c.

MR. STUBBS.—At the Residence of N. James, Esq., Darlinghurst, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Library, &c.

DIED,

At Penrith, on Sunday, the 26th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, wife of Edward Wilson, chief constable, aged 26 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. T. L. Dodd will deliver the second of a course of lectures on Astronomy, in the theatre of the above institution, at half-past seven o'clock this evening.

MR. RAVAC.—This gentleman arrived yesterday by the *William*, and is already making arrangements for giving a series of musical entertainments. Our readers will remember that a few weeks since we copied an article from an Adelaide paper respecting his performances; and since then he has been in Hobart Town and Launceston, where his talents are spoken of as of the highest order. His stay, we understand, will be but short, as he returns in the *Cacique* to Singapore.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—About six o'clock on Saturday evening Mr. Clinton, butcher, of Lower George-street, gave a hired servant of his named Michael Daley, in charge to Constable M'Grath, for having embezzled £9 13s., being the amount of a bill paid to him on the prosecutor's account by Mrs. H. H. Browne, of the North Shore. On being apprehended the prisoner admitted that he had received £7 13s. of the money, part of which he had spent, and the remainder he had lost. He was brought up for examination yesterday, before the Mayor, when his master stated that since his apprehension he had discovered that there were a great number of similar charges which he would be prepared in a few days to establish against the prisoner, whom he would have forgiven at the eleventh hour had he not been so very audacious and insolent to him in his own shop. The prisoner admitted having used the money, and looking his prosecutor full in the face, said, "Well, well, you know I offered to work it out, and you would not let me." He was remanded for further evidence.

ATTEMPTED STREET ROBBERY.—About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, as George Sutcliffe, residing in one of the quarry cottages Kent-street North, was within a few yards of his own door, seven or eight men came up to him and demanded his money; on his refusing to stand and deliver, they attacked him, when the noise of the uproar attracted the attention of Sergeant Burrowes, who lives in that quarter, who, on going to the spot, saw all the men run away except Sutcliffe and one whom he was holding down; he was secured, and subsequently identified as William Robinson, a convict attached to Captain M'Lean's boats crew. It appears that previous to the arrival of Burrowes, Sutcliffe, who is a very powerful man, succeeded in knocking down three of his assailants, and had also administered very severe chastisement to the man whom he had secured. The case came on before the Hyde Park Court yesterday, but as Sutcliffe considered he had taken satisfaction for the assault, at his own hands, Robinson was ordered to be remanded for the present to Cockatoo Island.

POLICE COURT BUSINESS.—MONDAY.—This Court was opened before Captain Innes, who was afterwards joined by Alderman Flood, and subsequently the Court was continued before the Mayor and Mr. Sillitoe. There were in all thirty-eight cases on the lists, namely: seven women and nineteen men: two of the latter were discharged; one woman for not paying 5s. was sent one hour to the stocks; three men for a like default were sent to the same place for two hours; one woman and six men for not paying 11s. were sent to the cells for twenty-four hours, one man paid 5s.; five women and seven men each paid 11s. and were discharged. There were twelve cases on the list of miscellaneous charges; four were discharged, and four were remanded; Jane Williams for drunkenness and using obscene language, was bound to good behaviour for twelve months in £10 with sureties in £5 each; George Titmouse, for being drunk and riding carelessly in Clarence-street, was ordered to pay 40s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or be imprisoned in gaol for fourteen days; Thomas Simmons, for absenting himself from Mr. Richard Hill's hired service, at £16 per year and rations, as a labourer, sent to gaol for two months, and the agreement cancelled at the request of the complainant; John Sheen was dealt with under the Vagrant Act, for attempted larceny in Mr. Surgeon M'Phee's dwelling-house, and sent to gaol for one calendar month. There were two cases on the summons list, in one for a breach of the peace the defendant was bound to keep the same in £10 with sureties in £5 each, for twelve months; in one case for a breach of the Alignment Act, the information was dismissed, as it was not filed in time.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

PRESENT—His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, Comptroller-General, Attorney-General, Colonial Auditor, Collector of Customs, Messrs. O'Connor, Leake, Bisdee, Driscoll, and Steiglitz.

William R. Allison, and Alexander Orr, Esqs., took the oaths, and their seats at the table, in the places of Henry Reed, and Henry Hopkins, Esqs., resigned.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S MINUTE.

His Excellency then read the following minute:—

I avail myself of the first meeting of the Legislative Council after its adjournment to lay on the table several Bills, on which I have to request their advice.

1st. To exempt certain vessels from payment of Port charges.

2nd. To abolish certain differential duties of Customs.

3rd. To amend an Act of this island, intituled "An Act for enabling the Government to secure a supply of pure water for the Town and Port of Hobart Town."

4th. To regulate for a limited time the exportation of gunpowder and warlike stores from the colony of Van Diemen's Land.

5th. To regulate the treatment of insane persons in certain cases.

6th. To restrain the increase of dogs.

The Estimates are in due course of preparation, and will be placed on the table on a future day.

But it will be satisfactory to the Council to know, that while the expenditure for the six months now passed of 1846, up to the present 30th June, has been £58,104 3s. 4d., the revenue at the disposal of the Government has been £60,515 15s. 1d.—thus leaving a balance in favour of the Treasury of £2411 12s. to commence with to-morrow; and this without any borrowing, or making it necessary for me to carry out the resolution of the Legislative Council sanctioning the issuing of negotiable securities.

The Customs show a steady and gradual increase. The receipts of the half year ending this day being £35,434 10s. 11d., show that it was not an erroneous estimate when we calculated the annual amount to be £70,000.

I am happy also to say that crime has diminished. I have an official return showing the number of persons brought before the Police Magistrates for the year ending May, 1845, and the same for the year ending May, 1846,—and the decrease is 2647.

The protection of person and property has never been more secure than it is at this moment: the demand for labour has greatly increased; agricultural produce fetches a full remunerative price; buildings of a superior character are in course of erection; deposits in all the Banks have increased, and personal liabilities are rapidly diminishing; and I have no hesitation in saying, in the language of an experienced merchant, and late member of this Council, "that the colony has not been for years in so satisfactory and sound a state as at this period;" and I feel confident that the time has arrived when the colony has recovered from its difficulties, and a bright future has opened upon it.

Mr. Allison asked if His Excellency had received any late despatches, either from Lord Stanley or the present Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the Police and Gaols charge.

His Excellency answered distinctly that he had received no information or instructions whatever on the subject.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill to exempt certain vessels from the payment of port charges.

Bill read, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the 2nd July.

The Bill to abolish certain differential duties, and to regulate for a limited time the exportation of gunpowder and warlike stores, was also read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the 2nd July.

The Hawkers' and Pedlars' Act, and the Real Property Amendment Act, were ordered to be read a third time on Thursday, the 2nd of July.

Mr. Orr gave notice that he would move on Thursday, "That the Chief Police Magistrate being paid by the colony, it is extremely objectionable that his services should be taken to Norfolk Island."

THURSDAY, JULY 2.

Mr. Orr moved—"That the Chief Police Magistrate being paid by the colony, it is extremely objectionable that his services should be taken to Norfolk Island." He contended that it was a period when the services of the Chief Police Magistrate were specially required, as the protection system was gradually draining all free servants from the colony, and the long dark nights of the winter were coming on. The Government too had thought fit to discontinue lighting the town, which afforded greater facilities to crime than had before existed. He did not consider that the returns from which His Excellency had drawn his inferences of the decrease of crime in the colony were accurate; or that the conclusions to which His Excellency had arrived were just. He thought, although it appeared that the Lords of the Treasury were disposed to grant an annual sum in liquidation of the heavy expenses of the convict system, they ought not to be called on to pay public officers for what might be called foreign services. The weight of public opinion was strongly against the removal of the Police Magistrate, and he hoped His Excellency would give that opinion that deliberate attention which it deserved.

Mr. Bisdee seconded the motion.

The Colonial Secretary opposed the motion, which, it appeared to him, had arisen from the honorable member not knowing what were the duties of honorable members of the Legislative Council. The motion, if successful, would be an usurpation of the duties of the executive, for his Excellency was the sole judge of who should be appointed to this or that office. Ignorance alone could have induced the honorable member to bring forward such a motion, and he suspected it was made with the view to acquire popularity. But the adoption of the proposition could not tend to the public welfare. His Excellency the Governor and he (the Colonial Secretary) himself were anxious that English institutions and English government should exist in the colony to their fullest extent, but the honorable member had mistaken his position in bringing forward the present motion. Let him reflect on the legitimate performance of his duties at that council table, without any attempt at popularity-hunting, and he would himself be convinced how totally incompatible with those duties it was that such a motion should pass.

The Lieutenant-Governor strongly objected to the present motion. No sufficient reason had been given for its adoption. He would suppose a case without saying that the present was that one. Suppose a public officer applied for six or eight weeks' leave of absence, that he was in ill health, and that a short sea voyage would be beneficial to him. Knowing the extent of the magisterial knowledge of the Chief Police Magistrate, and of his fitness for the appointment of Judge at Norfolk Island, he (the Governor) notwithstanding what had been said, could not see the slightest objection to the appointment.

Mr. Orr inquired whether the Council was to understand, after what had fallen from His Excellency, that the cause of Mr. Burgess's appointment was an application for leave of absence.

The Lieutenant-Governor said, he did not assert that, but he made the allusion as a strong link in the chain of circumstances which had induced the appointment.

The votes were then taken, when there appeared for the motion two; against it nine.

The Bill "to exempt certain vessels from the payment of port charges," was read a second time, after a brief discussion.

The Bill to abolish certain differential duties of Customs, to come into operation on the 15th August, 1846, was read a second time.

The Bill "to regulate for a limited time, the exportation of Gunpowder and Warlike Stores from the colony of Van Diemen's Land," was postponed.

The following Bills were read a first time:—

"A Bill to restrain the increase of Dogs."

"A Bill to define the meaning of the word 'Absconders,' as having reference to the Amended Quarter Sessions Act."

"A Bill to regulate the treatment of Insane Persons in certain cases."

"A Bill to amend an Act of this island, intituled 'An Act for enabling the Government to secure a supply of Pure Water for the Town and Port of Hobart Town.'"

The "Real Property Bill" was re-committed, and the period for its coming into operation altered to "the 1st January, 1847," instead of "the 31st October, 1846."

FRIDAY, JULY 3.

Mr. Orr moved that his Excellency would be pleased to appoint a Committee of the principal solicitors of Hobart Town, together with a certain number of barristers, to consider the present unsatisfactory state of the law, regarding the titles of land, and to report upon the best means of remedying its defects.

The motion not having been seconded, fell to the ground.

The increase of Dogs Restraining Bill, was read a second time, and passed through Committee.

The Whale Fisheries Port Charges Exemption Bill was read a second time.

MONDAY, JULY 6.

The Real Property Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Differential Duties Bill was re-committed, and certain alterations made in some of the clauses, the discussion on which has already appeared in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*.

The Whale Fisheries Exemption Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Council adjourned till Thursday, the 9th.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND LONDON AGENCY.—On the morning of Friday, July the 10th, a public breakfast was given at Launceston to J. A. Jackson, Esq., who has been lately chosen to act as agent for the colony of Van Diemen's Land in London. About 100 gentlemen of the most influential station and respectability sat down, the chair being occupied by J. W. Gleadow, Esq., who explained that on the 28th April a preliminary meeting was held to consider upon the advisability of securing Mr. Jackson's services, as agent for the colonists, and the proceedings of that meeting, which had been fully before the public, had put them in possession of the objects contemplated. On Mr. Jackson's arrival from Sydney, at the invitation of the committee nominated at that meeting, it was deemed advisable that he should be afforded an early opportunity of meeting the subscribers to the agency, and such as felt interested in the highly important project. The reasons that had existed for the establishment of the agency when first contemplated had been much strengthened by the circumstances which had transpired during the last few weeks. A petition, which was the embodiment of the evil which retarded the progress of the colony, had been attempted to be neutralised by the counter statements of Sir Eardley Wilmot, the professed friend of the colony—had it not been for the efforts of a patriotic colonist, (Mr. M'Lachlan) the representations of his Excellency would have been too successful. It was to counteract such statements as these that the appointment had been deemed necessary, and the instructions, which had been prepared for Mr. Jackson by the Committee, were such as would receive the full concurrence of the colonists generally. The instructions having been read, were handed to Mr. Jackson, who rose, and in a long and able address explained the principles and opinions maintained by him, which he was most happy to find were in close accordance with the instructions they had given him. Mr. Day then proposed that the warmest thanks of the meeting should be presented to Charles M'Lachlan, Esq., for his untiring exertions in the promotion of the interests of the people of the colony. The motion was seconded by Mr. Kermode, and was passed amidst the heartiest applause. The subscriptions in support of the agency were announced to amount to about £425 annually, guarranteed for two years. A number of other speeches were made, expatiating mainly on the capabilities of Mr Jackson—and the grievances, errors, and mis-statements contained in Sir Eardley Wilmot's despatch to Lord Stanley on the subject of the Transportation Committee. The following is a copy of the instructions delivered to Mr. Jackson:—1. It seems desirable, in the first place, to define the character of the body from which you derive your functions and authority. They must be regarded, then, as a voluntary association of private individuals, deeply interested in the moral, political, and social welfare of the colony of Van Diemen's Land, united together with no party or personal views, but for the attainment of objects generally desired by the colonists at large. 2 This body—in other words, the subscribers to the Agency Fund—have appointed a Committee for the transaction of the general business of the Agency; and it will be through the medium of the Secretaries and the Treasurer that the necessary official intercourse between you and the Committee will be carried on. 3. It is surmised that the public action of the Committee will most frequently take the form of exertions in aid of some public movement on the part of the colonists; and your own exertions will of course partake of the same character. It will thus be seen at once that the object of the Association is purely colonial—that its main purpose is to *second the colony in its own efforts*. The only way in which the subscribers and the rest of the colonial community differ is, that the former are prepared to pay for the maintenance of an agency in England—the operation of which will, however, be devoted to the common benefit of all. In the view thus taken of our united duties, the various petitions from the colonists which have been sent home recently—those relating to reform in the existing system of transportation, to the removal of the English duty on colonial grain, and to the extension to the colony of the great principle of representative legislation—would have all engaged the earnest attention both of yourself and the Committee; and still, though it may not be possible to foresee what may be the exact state of those questions at the time of your arrival in England, you may regard it as a standing instruction, to exert yourself in promoting these different objects. 4. Intimately connected with the system of transportation to this island, as hitherto conducted, but especially as it has been conducted during the last three or four years, is the subject of female immigration. To a man, the colonists are profoundly impressed with the importance of this subject; and it is perhaps superfluous to intimate to you our expectations, that upon all suitable occasions it will command your earnest attention. The constant influx into the colony of females, whether free or bond, is incomparably the greatest good that could at the present time be bestowed upon the colony. 5. You must necessarily use your own judgment with respect to the precise steps to be taken, in securing support to the petitions of the colonists. The Committee can only anticipate, that your utmost efforts will be devoted to secure the support of members of either House of Parliament, and of the British Press, in furtherance of the different objects prayed for. It need scarcely be said, that you will place yourself in constant communication with all influential persons, whether in or out of Parliament, who either take, or will be likely to take, upon your representations, an interest in the welfare of the colony. We are led to believe that you will find a useful auxiliary in the "New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land Commercial Association,"—a body of gentlemen in England, having extensive commercial relations with these colonies, and numbering among them many influential and able individuals. In matters connected with the banking and mercantile interests of the colony, their co-operation would be especially valuable. Under this head of your instructions, we cannot but make particular reference to the continued exertions of Mr. M'Lachlan in England, on behalf of his fellow-colonists. The conduct of this respected gentleman, as judicious as it has been public-spirited, has rendered the colonists largely indebted to him. Should he be in England at the time of your arrival, you will see the propriety of immediately communicating with him, and endeavouring to avail yourself of the benefit of his advice and experience. 6. It appears probable that but few measures of a public character will be proposed in England relating to the colony, bearing upon topics to which the colonists will not have declared their general sentiments. It is, however, manifestly impossible to anticipate every project that may arise in England affecting the interests of the colony, or even the details of expected measures; and here it will be that we shall have to rely upon your long experience as a colonist for giving a useful direction to your exertions. Upon this point we can only add, that as the basis of our present connexion is confidence in your judgment and discretion, we are fully satisfied that under all the circumstances in which you will be placed you will not fail in the exercise of those qualities. 7. It is considered extremely desirable, that you should, during your brief stay amongst us, furnish yourself with precise information, with respect to the present state of penal discipline in the colony—a subject of such vital importance to the present, and future generations of colonists. The various members of the Committee will regard it as their special duty to assist you in this respect. 8. You will be kept constantly supplied with all necessary information from the Committee; and on your part you will see the necessity of maintaining a regular correspondence with us, detailing all your movements in connexion with the Agency. We should also require you to obtain and transmit to the Committee copies of all printed documents, despatches, &c., relating to the colony. 9. You will be furnished with statistical information of all kinds, and care will be taken by the Committee to transmit this to you in such a shape as will place you in possession of the *entire facts* upon any subject to which they may refer. Bearing in mind that statistical data, however true, if only partially given are singularly calculated to mislead, the Committee will spare no pains to place you in a position in which you will be enabled to furnish all persons in England interested in the colony the most ample and trustworthy information on every public topic of importance to the colonists. 10. The preceding appear to embrace all the general instructions which the Committee can at present see that it is necessary to address to you. From time to time you will of course be furnished with instructions and advice as circumstances may render desirable. By order of the Committee, R. Dry, H. Dowling, Secretaries. Agency Committee Room, Launceston, July 3, 1846.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF TASMANIA.—A public breakfast was given at Hobart Town to the Bishop of Tasmania, a few days before his embarkation for this colony, at which upwards of two hundred of the most respectable of the inhabitants of the town attended. An address was then presented to his Lordship, to which upwards of eight hundred signatures were appended, conveying strong expressions of approbation to the untiring zeal and devotion with which the high duties of his sacred office had been discharged. The address, in relation to the efforts of his Lordship with regard to the scholastic institutions projected in the colony, states—"The exertions which have been made by your Lordship to provide within your Diocese the means of obtaining for the rising generation a liberal education, by the establishment of a College in the interior, and of Grammar Schools in connexion with the Church of England in the city of Hobart Town and at Launceston, call for a distinct expression of gratitude from us; and we feel convinced that your Lordship, in your absence, will continue to use your best efforts to advance the interests of those institutions already mainly indebted to your Lordship for their existence." The Lord Bishop replied to the address in an impressive speech, in which he enlarged upon the zeal which was manifested in the cause of the Church by the colonists, and the many social virtues which characterised colonial society. He stated the lists of signatures which were already exhibited as subscribers to the educational establishments, were in themselves evidence that the Canadian colonies, the Indian territories, not even England herself, could boast of a body of laity more liberal or more devoted to the cause of religion and of learning. After impressing upon his hearers the necessity of a perseverance in a cause so closely bound up in the future welfare of the colony, his Lordship affectionately and feelingly responded to the expressions of personal attachment which the address conveyed, and expressed his hope that a few short months would enable him to again combine with them in so holy and good an undertaking.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Edetur of the Sidny Mornin Heruld.

SUR,—u makes a daly bost that u r sworn to know parti, wich is a falsud, it is no mor tru than that u r of no sex, wich is a verry likely thing.

if u r of no parti, y did u prosekute me in the wa u did Last weke. wat bisines was it of ures, ow long i was going to the post with a od of morter: y, if it was not ure malis, did u in 2 artikals, menshun my nam: i suppos becos i got my appintment, from my noing sum one wo was akwanted with a persun who supplyde, a certane adecong, to a certanye purson with are hoile, and u, who bost ov being ov know parti, and wish on hawl occashuns too injer the sed certayne parti (wose nayme i will not menshun, or elude too in any way except to sa i wish the *Palestine* safe ome) now abewses his friends, and ov coorse, i ham to be luged forwarde.

But, sur, I, as a publick man do not care what u say. I erd a yung frend of mine and a certayne person sa he wuld write to the *Haustrilin* and tell u, that u IS contemptobel, and as u tuk no notis of that, i repete it, u is verry contemptobel, or u wuld not ave said hanythink hunplesunt abowt me. But has u ave dun so, i expect, u will giv me an oppertunity of explanin y, i did not arrive at the post with the mortar on thersday—u r not a juge of wurk. But even ure malis must se, that if a man his in time, he is sune enuf, and I now verry well that the morter wuld not be wanted until the next da.

THE MAN WITH THE HOD.

N.B. i no u are verry likly to forget too insurt this, *becos its true*, bot i ave got a koppy.

Anuther N.B. if u dislik to insert the truthe, i shall send a koppy to the *Haustrilin* who will be sure to print it.

ENGLISH NEWS.

VICTORIES ON THE SUTLEJ (VOTE OF THANKS).

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, MARCH 5.

THE Earl of Ripon—My Lords, your Lordships are never niggardly in offering your thanks to those who, in the service of our common Sovereign, and our common country, exercise all the powers of their minds and the strength of their bodies with the view to promote the honour, the interests, and the safety of their country. Your Lordships may be well assured that you never tendered your thanks to those gallant men without inspiring them with feelings of gratitude which may tell, and do tell, upon their future efforts, and tend to produce the results which we now contemplate. It has always been your Lordships desire, in order that that expression of your sense of gratitude may come to them in the most gratifying and graceful a manner, that there should be nothing either in the words in which those thanks are expressed, or in the manner in which they are recommended to you, which should prevent your Lordships from coming to a unanimous vote on the subject. The papers which have been laid on your Lordship's table were not placed there for the purpose of calling on you to express any opinion with regard to any of the political questions involved in those operations. They were laid there solely for the purpose of enabling you to see what the course of events had been, and thus to comprehend more accurately the nature of those events. These papers, my Lords, exhibit to you what I think every one who has read them must feel to be a very singular picture of the state of affairs at the court of Lahore, which has at last terminated in an open rupture with us. A notion became prevalent among the ruling powers at Lahore that their best chance of securing their own lives against their own powerful, and (if I may use the expression), mutinous army, consisted in their inducing that army to pass our frontier and to commit itself to hostilities with us—not for the purpose of any conquest on our territory, but for the purpose of compelling us to undertake operations which would end in the destruction of the very army that belonged to the Government opposed to us. But the Governor-General of India did not hold that that circumstance alone constituted a ground which would justify him in assembling an army for the purpose of passing our frontier and carrying on a war in the Sikh territory. It did, however, render it necessary, in conjunction with other events which had occurred at Lahore—it did render it necessary for the Governor-General to consider how he ought to prepare to meet a contingency which might or might not arise, which he hoped would not arise, but which, if it did, would require to be repelled; and with that view he directed the assembling of a considerable force as near the frontiers as he and the Commander-in-Chief thought advisable, in order that they might be enabled to resist any attack that might be made. There appeared to be great vacillation in the councils of the enemy. At one time they were all for war, at another time they seemed terrified at the prospect. My Lords, I wish it had been in my power to go into the details of this brief campaign, so as to do full justice to others engaged in it, as well as the Governor-General. But, my Lords, these great advantages I have enumerated were not obtained without very heavy and great losses. And these losses were some of them of a most painful character. One of the most distinguished men in that or any other army fell in the battle. Who does not know the name of Sir Robert Sale? Who can forget the services he had rendered to his country and his sovereign? Who is not equally acquainted with the honours conferred upon him by that Sovereign, and the manner in which they were deserved? And who does not participate in the gratitude due for those services? My Lords, I am very sure that if you are called upon to do honour to that gallant soldier's memory, you will not be backward in making a proper answer to such a call; and that you will show, if you have not the advantage of his services now, that you have not forgotten those which he has performed; and that it may be said of him, as was said of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, that his memory is embalmed in the recollections of his countrymen. There was another most distinguished officer also amongst the slain, I mean Sir J. M'Caskill, who, from the manner in which he was spoken of in the Governor-General's despatches, must have been a most meritorious officer, and one whose fate is deeply to be regretted. There was another individual who fell in this action, whose death I cannot but notice at some length, though it may be invidious to do so where so many deserved the expression of regret for their loss, as well as a testimony to their worth; I mean Major Broadfoote. He was an officer of singular talent, and distinguished not only as a political servant of the Company, but also in a military capacity as well. My Lords, the results and the consequences of this great battle will be best told by a comparison of what were the objects of each party engaged in it, and an examination of what each party has achieved. The object of the Sikhs, who are a proud, a vain-glorious, and a boasting people, was nothing less than to inundate the whole of the country, from the Sutlej to the Jumna, with their troops. Their first object was, after crossing the river in great force, to capture Ferozepore; and they then hoped, by dispersing their Light Cavalry over the whole of the country, to strengthen their own forts which they possess on our side of the Sutlej. By this they hoped to drive the timid into acquiescence with their plans, to coerce those that might be disposed to remain faithful to us. These were the objects they had in view. Our objects were to force this enemy back, to afford assistance to Ferozepore, and to compel the disaffected to adhere to their allegiance, and to support and confirm the minds of those friendly to us, by showing that we would not permit any invasion of our territories. All the objects the enemy had in view have utterly failed, and all the objects we had in view have been entirely secured. I have a right to bear my most unequivocal testimony of applause and admiration to the conduct and character of that experienced and gallant Officer the Commander-in-Chief, a man who has now passed all the best years of a long life, now protracted to seventy years, in the service of his country (cheers); a man who has served with distinction in every quarter of the globe, in such a manner as justly to deserve all the high honours with which his Sovereign had rewarded him. (Cheers.) My Lords, it is the duty of the Government to endeavour by all the means in our power to see that this war, which has been pressed upon us, should, by every exertion that we can contribute, be brought to a successful issue. The Governor of Bombay has caused the transfer of a considerable reinforcement of troops, with a view of affording assistance wherever it may be most advisable. In addition to some reinforcements of Artillery, another Regiment of Cavalry has been sent by the Commander-in-Chief to join the forces on the Sutlej. In fact, everything which it was possible to do to afford the necessary assistance has been done, and these reinforcements were to be put under the command of as gallant an Officer as ever wore a soldier's uniform—he meant Sir Charles Napier. (Cheers.) He will bring them to bear upon whatever point they are likely to be most efficient at; and every one knows what are his talents as a Military Commander. So that you may be sure, when he comes into the field, you will have the glories of Meeanee and Hyderabad revived in his person. (Cheers.) You will, in all probability, in case he becomes engaged in war, be called upon again to pass a vote of thanks to him; but you may depend upon it, that that which I propose to you now to pass is not amongst the least efficient modes of inciting our troops to deeds of glory, and leading them to the renewed performance on other occasions of those heroic actions by which they have gained such imperishable glory and renown. (Cheers.) It is, therefore, with these feelings that I beg to move, in the terms of my notice, that the thanks of this House should be conveyed to all those who were engaged in that great battle, in the full confidence that I shall have your unanimous support, and that all those alluded to may see by your vote that they have not been serving an ungrateful country. (Cheers.)

The Lord Chancellor then read the resolutions, which were as follow:—

"That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honorable Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, for the energy and ability with which he directed the military means at his disposal to the repelling of the unprovoked invasion by the Sikh Army, of the dominions of the British Government, and of the protected states, upon the left bank of the Sutlej; and also for the firmness and gallantry with which he directed the operations of that portion of the army under his immediate command, in the afternoon and night of December 21, 1845, and on the morning of the 22nd, upon which occasion the enemy's defences were carried by storm, the greater part of their artillery captured, and their subsequent attempts to retain what they had lost repeatedly defeated.

"That the thanks of this House be given to General Sir Hugh Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, for the distinguished valour with which he led the several attacks upon the enemy in the battles of the 18th, 21st, and 22nd of December, 1845, displaying, in conjunction with the Governor-General, a brilliant example to the troops of perseverance and courage in critical circumstances, and of irresistible ardour in the several attacks made upon the enemy.

"That this House desires to tender its thanks to Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; to Major-General Walter Raleigh Gilbert; and to Major-General Sir John Littler, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; and to the several officers under their command, for the eminent services rendered by them in the recent arduous and successful operations.

"That the thanks of this House be given to the Non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, European and native, for the perseverance and fortitude maintained by them at Moodkee on the 18th of December, 1845, and for the daring valour with which they forced the enemy's entrenchments at Ferozeshah, on the 21st and 22nd of December, captured most of his guns, and finally compelled the Sikh army, of greatly superior numbers, to retire within their own frontier.

"That this resolution be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps.

The Marquis of Lansdowne cordially supported the motion.

The Duke of Wellington.—It would be unpardonable in me if I were to say one word calculated to create any division of opinion in this House upon the present occasion. Indeed, my Lords, after the speech of the noble Earl near me there really remains little for me to say on the military operations which have taken place. But, my Lords, I could not hear a motion of this kind discussed without doing that which has been done by two noble lords—viz., giving my unqualified approbation of the conduct of the troops engaged in those actions, as well as my unqualified approbation of the conduct of the officers who commanded them, in particular of my honorable and gallant friend the Governor-General of India. (Cheers.) That honorable and gallant officer after having made all the arrangements which his duty as Governor-General called upon him to make, in order to collect all the resources of the country for the purpose of meeting the enemy in the great contest which was impending—having collected all his troops, and made all the arrangements necessary for the safety of the country, volunteered his services in the army (cheers), and gave his assistance to the Commander-in-Chief, in order to carry out the operations which were necessary for the public interest, and for our possessions in that country. (Cheers.) There was no obligation on an officer placed in his situation to take that course; but he has given an example which I hope will always be followed; and, finding that the public service required it, he laid aside his powers of Governor-General, following in that the usual practice and the example of the Noble Earl near me (the Earl of Ellenborough). My honorable and gallant friend the present Governor-General could not have exercised the authority of Commander-in-Chief, because Her Majesty and the Court of Directors had given him his commission to succeed to the office only after the death of the present Commander-in-Chief. But he had volunteered his services in the great contest which had taken place. (Hear, hear.) The noble Marquis opposite said truly that all had exerted themselves to the utmost in that contest, and to obtain the victory which has been the result of it. My Lords, it is not generally known, but I know it, that this fortified position is enclosed with entrenchments, and ought rather to be called a fortress. (Hear, hear.) Yet our troops were successful, and that, too, under disadvantages, one of which was their being deprived of water for nearly twenty-four hours. This happened, my Lords, in consequence of the usual sources having become dried. The villages were so distant and so difficult of access that those whose duty it was to provide a supply, and who were attached to every company in the army, could not procure water, and for twenty-four hours the troops had not even that little refreshment. (Hear.) They went, however, and carried the position of the enemy, certainly with great loss, but not, I hope, of such an extent, as to render the army inefficient should its services have been subsequently required. But, my Lords, I must really say that for a great length of time no action has given me so much satisfaction as this, except in one particular. I have read of the conduct of one of the regiments, with regard to which the word panic has been employed. My Lords, in the position in which I am placed, I consider it to be my duty to examine into the circumstances attending the conduct of that regiment. I see in the returns which have been made that they have lost five-12ths of their number in battle, a vast number of non-commissioned officers; and I have seen accounts which state that in the first quarter of an hour of the battle, one-third of their officers fell. I cannot of course question the report of the operations made by the officer; but I wish that officer, when he drew up his elaborate report of the troops under his command, had referred only to the state of the killed and wounded in this regiment, which was, in fact, mowed down by the severity of the enemy's fire. (Hear.) I have made inquiries with respect to this regiment, and I find that it has been 16 years in the East Indies, and that during the last forty years it has been on foreign service for 33. During 16 years it has served in all parts of India, and its numbers during that period have been recruited twice over. (Hear.) I find also, my Lords, that of the men who formed the regiment when it entered into action, three-fourths had not been seven years in the service. (Hear, hear.) I do not wish to detain your Lordships, but as it was my duty to examine into the case of this regiment, I have brought with me a report—a most extraordinary report—of their conduct, from this very General officer, as to the state and condition of these troops.—[The noble Duke having made an unsuccessful search for the report, continued]—I cannot find it my Lords, but it expresses the unqualified approbation of this very regiment by this very same officer, General Sir John Littler, after an inspection of it on Christmas day. I was anxious my Lords, to read this report to you, for it would have shown that the fire to which the troops were exposed,—their loss of officers—and, in fact, their being actually mowed down—rendered their retreat almost a matter of necessity. (So we understood the noble duke, who was almost inaudible in the latter part of his observations.)

The Marquis of Londonderry said, that he could not think of detaining their Lordships upon this question, especially after the speeches which they had heard from the Noble Earl and the Noble Duke. But there were one or two points which could not be too much dwelt upon, one of which was the way in which the Governor-General had placed himself at the service of his country, and the zeal which he had shown throughout the whole of the transactions. His example could not but have had the most beneficial effect on the soldiers whose hardships he had shared both before and after the battle. He could not sufficiently admire the conduct of his gallant friend, who would rather die on the field of battle than relinquish any portion of our territory. He placed himself thirty yards in front of the line, knowing that the troops would rush on and storm the entrenchments. Fearing they might deliver their fire too soon, he placed himself in front of his own men, keeping them steady in their position, and marching them forward to attack the intrenchments, and did not let them fire a volley until they were near enough to make their fire effective. It had been said that our loss was considerable. But when there were 50,000 or 60,000 troops opposed to 15,000 or 16,000, it was impossible to look for any other result. If the loss had been small it would have been said the native troops did not know how to fight. They, however, had fought with the greatest courage. It was almost impossible to achieve great victories without sustaining corresponding loss. Sir Hugh Gough, one of the bravest men in the army, showed the most indomitable courage, and he and the other officers, in exposing themselves to danger, only followed the example of his noble friend (the Duke of Wellington), who, during all the

paigns which he (the Marquis of Londonderry) had the honour of serving with him, was always first at the advanced posts when the necessity of the case required it. These traits in the character of our gallant officers would be engraved on the memory of their successors, who would, he felt confident, display equal courage and gallantry. The Noble Duke on the cross benches (the Duke of Richmond) had alluded on a former night to the division of authority. But if there was one part of the transaction which deserved commendation more than another, it was the mode in which these two officers had conducted themselves on that occasion. There was one point to which he requested the attention of the Government. On looking into the details of the action he found four regiments commanded by Majors instead of General Officers. Now, he thought it a niggardly economy to supply our Forces abroad with an insufficient number of General Officers, and he trusted that the inconvenience would be remedied in future. (Hear.)

The Duke of Wellington: The Noble Marquis is quite mistaken. There can be no economy on the part of the Government on this subject, the whole establishment being paid by the East India Company; and there is no economy on the part of the East India Company. The fact is, it has been the invariable practice—it was when I was there, and still continues, to require the Field Officers of Regiments of the Army to perform general duty—that is to say, to command Brigades according to their rank, there not being a sufficient number of General Officers in the country to take command of the several Brigades.

The Marquis of Londonderry said his Noble Friend had not replied to his complaint. What he meant to assert was, that there ought to be a separate number of General Officers, and that the East India Company ought to pay for them.

After some observations from the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Ellenborough, and Lord Auckland, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

House of Commons.—Monday.

Mr. Bright presented a petition from 550 inhabitants of Reading, expressing their regret at the war in India, and remonstrating against the House voting thanks for what they believed to be an impolitic war.

Sir R. Peel: I am about, Sir, to propose that one of the highest rewards that can be bestowed upon successful valour, shall be conferred by this House. I am about to propose that the thanks of the Commons of this great empire shall be offered to the officers and men who have recently, on the banks of the Sutlej, under very trying circumstances, by their discipline, by their fortitude, by their brilliant valour, sustained the reputation of their country, and proved themselves worthy of the service to which they belong; and I was not prepared, until I was interrupted by the honorable gentleman the member for the city of Durham, to believe that it could be possible that anybody in this kingdom could be found, who, seeing what were the circumstances of unprovoked aggression which called forth the exertions of these men, who seeing what, in a just cause, was their devotion to the interests of the country—I say I could hardly have believed it possible that in this country any body of men could be found to sign a petition grudging such an acknowledgment of courage and devotion as that which I propose to offer. The state of the Punjaub and the history of the Punjaub are probably well known to every one whom I am now addressing, from the relation in which that country has recently stood to our operations in a neighbouring country, that of Affghanistan. The House is probably well aware that by the ability and energy of an individual, Runjeet Singh, supremacy was established by him within that country, and that for many years, through that energy and that ability, he ruled the destinies of a great country, and kept in subjection and subordination a powerful army. Since the death of Runjeet Singh, which took place, I think, in the year 1835, the Government of that country has presented a series of acts of intrigue, from the rapid succession of Governors, in consequence of the murder of their predecessors by their successors. Sir, I well know what was the object of my gallant friend (Sir Henry Hardinge) in undertaking the Government of India. He made great sacrifices from a sense of public duty. My gallant friend held a prominent place in the councils of her Majesty; he was, I believe, without any reference to party divisions, held in general esteem (cheers from the Opposition) as well by his political opponents as by his political friends. He was regarded by the army of this country as its friend, because he was the friend of justice to all. It was proposed to my gallant friend, at a period of life when, perhaps, ambition offered less of stimulus than it might have done at an earlier period—it was proposed to my gallant friend to leave his place in the councils of his Sovereign—to forego the satisfaction which he had in seeing, and which he could not fail to see, that he was the object of general respect and esteem. He separated himself from that family which constituted the chief happiness of his life, for the purpose of performing a public duty which he thought he owed to his Sovereign and his country, and undertook the arduous and responsible office of Chief Governor of India. He went to that country with high military reputation, but he went there most solicitous to establish his fame in connection with the Indian Government, not upon conquest, not upon the exhibition of military skill and valour—his great object was to earn for himself a name in the annals of India, as the friend of peace—the promoter of the social interests and welfare of the inhabitants (Cheers.) Sir, I believe it was in great part on account of the military character and high reputation of my gallant friend, that he was enabled to control and keep in check the suggestions that were offered to him with respect to the invasion and conquest of the Punjaub. Sir, the view which my gallant friend took of the policy to be pursued with regard to the Punjaub, was shortly this. He thought the dominions of the Crown in India were sufficient for every purpose—that the interest of the country could not be promoted by the addition of the Punjaub to the dominions which were already subject to our control. He was determined to resist every attempt at aggression; his desire was to see a native Government established in the Punjaub capable of maintaining its independency, of restoring discipline and subordination in the ranks of the grand army, the army of Lahore—an army composed of men of great natural valour, of great physical strength, and trained to military habits by European Officers of great distinction. The wish of my gallant friend was, that a Sikh Government should be established; he deprecated the establishment of a Mussulman Government, or of any other form of Government, excepting a Government in connexion with the predominance of a Sikh Government. At the same time, although my gallant friend was determined to resist every temptation or aggression; although he positively refused the repeated proposals that were made to him to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Punjaub; although nothing could be more easy for him than by word to have incited the Mussulman inhabitants of the Punjaub to rise against the Sikh Government, which was behaving to us in a manner so wholly irreconcilable with its professions; yet my gallant friend determined steadily to adhere to the policy of abstaining from all interference in the domestic affairs of the Punjaub; to observe literally every obligation of good faith towards the Government of the Punjaub which we had recognised, and to take no part in the internal intrigues and conflicts of the inhabitants of that country. While these were the views and policy of my gallant friend, he was not insensible to the extent of the danger to which we were constantly exposed from the existence of a profligate and debauched Government, controlled by an insubordinate and licentious soldiery. My gallant friend, therefore, took these precautions. He had to guard a frontier along the banks of the Sutlej of 100 miles. The frontier from Ferozepore to Rumpoor, is at least 100 miles. From Ferozepore to Loodianah, the distance is 76 miles. Cautiously abstaining from concentrating on the frontier such a force as could justify any remonstrance from the Lahore Government, he still took proper precautions to prevent any sudden act of aggression which they might attempt. At Ferozepore my gallant friend stationed a force, amounting, I believe, to 8,000 men in the whole: at Ferozepore he had one European and seven Native Regiments of Infantry, two Regiments of Native Cavalry. Twenty-four field guns were mounted and in a position at Ferozepore, and there were not less than 35 guns, of a heavy calibre, capable of being at once brought into use. My gallant friend intended that Ferozepore should be the advanced post of the British army, and there he had 8,000 troops, with an adequate supply of artillery. At a distance, to the east, of seventy-six miles from Ferozepore, higher up the Sutlej, at Loodianah, he had stationed 5500 men. My gallant friend the Governor-General was of opinion that those two armies, or two divisions of the army, stationed about seventy six miles from each other, acting upon the flank of any army of the Punjaub which might, either from the caprice or the temerity of the Government of that country, invade the British territory, would effectually prevent them from proceeding. At Umballah my gallant friend had established another force, which amounted to 7500 men. There was a strong impression on the mind of my gallant friend that it was very improbable that any attack should be made upon our territory by the army of the Punjaub. He knew that no conduct upon his part could justify such an attack, and he felt every assurance that could be felt, so far as justice and reason would sanction an inference, that the army of the Punjaub would not be hardy enough to pass our frontier: and if they did, he was prepared with his force at Ferozepore, and his force at Loodianah, to make resistance. I can see that there were good reasons why my gallant friend did not collect for the last two or three years a large British and native army on the banks of the Sutlej. Constant efforts were being made by the Government of the Punjaub to corrupt our soldiers. The constitution of the army of the Punjaub was purely democratic. They elected representatives, five in number, from each Company, who controlled their military leaders, deposing some occasionally, and even subjecting them occasionally to death. The pay of the soldiers of the Punjaub was 25s. per month; the pay of the sepoy infantry in the service of the British Government, is only from 14s. to 15s. per month. Constant appeals were made to seduce them from their duty. There was a community of language and religion between the parties, and constant attempts were made to shake their fidelity, and to withdraw them to the side of the enemy, but I am rejoiced to say that their efforts were wholly unsuccessful. (Cheers.) The loyalty of the sepoys remained unshaken. (Cheers.) The enemy was wholly unsuccessful—they failed, but still I think it was prudent in my right honorable and gallant friend not to bring together an immense force of the British Army on the banks of the Sutlej, because they would have been within a few miles of a military force which existed free from all restraint, and the bad example set to the army might have proved highly pernicious. These are the political reasons for not coming into such immediate contact with the enemy; but there were military reasons which were equally powerful. It was impossible to say at what point the aggression might come. On the left bank of the river there are many states which are under the control of the Sikh Government, and my gallant friend had good reason to doubt the fidelity of many of the chiefs of those states. There are also many forts of considerable size along the line; it must also be remembered that the army of the enemy was not governed by that prudence and regularity which characterises regular armies. The army of the Punjaub intended a sudden irruption into the British territory, but it was difficult, if not impossible, to say where the irruption might be made; between Ferozepore and Rumpoor there are many fords capable of being passed by an army, and it is very difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of them, because they are constantly changing. My gallant friend did not think it was right in a military point of view that the whole of the army should be concentrated at one point; he had guarded the banks of the Sutlej by the division he had stationed at Ferozepore and Loodianah. My gallant friend thought it more conformable to the true rules of military policy, that those two points should be protected, and that the remainder of the army should form a reserve at Umballah. Seeing the immense force of cavalry in the ranks of the enemy—considering that they were under no restraint—that they did not act by the rules of a regular army—that they were not governed by the rules of prudence belonging to a regular and orderly force, it was possible the attack might be made upon Ferozepore, or have crossed at some of the fords and pushed on to Delhi. I know that, in the opinion of the highest military authorities, the position taken by my gallant friend was the best which could have been taken under the circumstances in which he was placed (Cheers). My gallant friend had his advanced post at Ferozepore; another at Loodianah; and the main force at Umballah, which protected Meerut and Delhi. For the purpose of taking precaution against the irruption of the army at Lahore into the British territory, my gallant friend had collected a force of thirty regiments of native infantry, and nine regiments of European infantry, twelve regiments of Native cavalry, and three regiments of English cavalry: therefore, I think it is quite clear that, consistent with the forbearance my gallant friend had shown to the Lahore Government ever since his arrival in India, and consistent with his determination not to be seduced into aggressive measures by no temptation, my gallant friend the Governor-General took every precaution in his power for the security of the British dominions in case of an unexpected attack upon them. At an early period of the year my gallant friend was occupied in those functions of the Governor-General which it was most important he should perform with his Council at Calcutta. On the 16th June, my gallant friend submitted to his Council his opinion that our relations with Lahore had become so complicated and unsafe that, great as was the inconvenience of separating the Governor-General from his Council, it was better that he should then proceed to the left bank of the Sutlej, so that he might be upon the spot, and be able to give directions, which, if given at a distance of 1000 miles might be inappropriate to the occasion. It was the unanimous opinion of the Council that it was for the public interest that his gallant friend should proceed and join the army; and soon after, in October, he proceeded to the left bank of the Sutlej. Up to an early period in December, the opinion of my gallant friend was that there would be no further irruption from the right bank of the Sutlej upon the British territory; he felt convinced of it, and undoubtedly, so far as he could be governed by induction, former experience gave him a right to arrive at that conclusion. In 1843, the army of Lahore approached too near the British frontier—they menaced our territory, but, upon representation and remonstrance with the Government of Lahore, they were withdrawn. Again, in 1844, exactly the same thing occurred and the same course was again most successfully adopted. The army, anxious for plunder and booty, and instigated by their own Government, had again contemplated an irruption into the British territory. Complaint and remonstrance were again made, and again the army retired. Towards the end of November my gallant friend received communications which led him to believe that an attack upon our territory was seriously contemplated. I think, sir, that the House will agree with me in thinking that the Commander in Chief, the General Second-in-Command, and the gallant army that they led, have performed exploits worthy of the British name, (cheers), and worthy of their country. (Cheers.) As I stated before, the accounts of these military operations have been given with such admirable clearness by Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge, and as they must have been read with profound attention and proud satisfaction by every member of this House, I shall not try to weaken their effect by any recapitulation of them. It is not possible to read them but with feelings of pride and satisfaction, nor to entertain any sentiment but admiration for those who took part in these gallant exploits. No doubt these feelings are greatly counterbalanced by regret—regret that must be experienced by every one who reads of the loss of the many men, of the highest distinction and of the noblest valour, who have fallen in the performance of their duty. (Hear.) We have had the misfortune to lose that gallant officer, who, on a former occasion, was the subject of so much and so well-deserved admiration in this House, Sir Robert Sale. (Hear.) He closed his long career of military glory by that death, which, I believe, he had himself foreseen—"*Felix in opportunitate mortis.*" I do then hope, that I may say that this House will, by its unanimous vote, mark the sense in which we hold the services that have been performed, and in token of the regard in which we hold the memory of Sir R. Sale, that this House will represent to Her Majesty that should Her Majesty deem fit to mark her sense of the services of Sir Robert Sale, by ordering that a monument shall be erected to his honour, this House will make good the expense of such a testimonial. (Hear.) We have, too, amongst the superior officers, to regret the loss of Major-General M'Caskill, to whose memory there is inscribed a brief and touching record by Sir Hugh Gough, in those few sentences in which he announces the loss of that valiant Officer. We have also to deplore the loss of one of the most eminent men, both in a civil and military capacity, Major Broadfoot—a man in whom the highest confidence was placed by every one who came in contact with him, and who had gained, because he merited, the applause of every one of the civil and military authorities; an individual who, as a civilian, was distinguished by his firmness, his wisdom, and his prudence, and whose eminent qualities as a civilian were only equalled by his courage, his gallantry, and his ardent zeal as a military man. It is said that out of three brothers, the last who died in the service of his country was Major Broadfoot. He was present with Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad, and it is mournful to think that in the same conflict, we have to deplore the loss of two men so eminent in the public service as Sir Robert Sale and Major Broadfoot. I will not now refer to individuals of lower rank, who have fallen in these engagements, because it might be invidious to make distinctions where all have been alike brave; but, whatever be their rank, I think I can assure their surviving relatives that this House and the country will do justice to their valour and their devotion to their country; that both lament their loss, and prize with affectionate respect their memory. I hope, Sir, that the thanks of this House will be conveyed to every regiment, and to every man who took part in these conflicts, without exception. If there were an occasion on which the valour of some regiments might appear, in some respects, not great, I say that, considering their former services, and their known reputation, and considering their severe losses, which evinced their courage in these very conflicts—considering all these things—I venture to say that the deficiency of a single moment ought to be altogether obliterated in the recollection of former eminent services, and even in the recollection of the services performed upon this occasion. I am quite certain that her Majesty's 62nd regiment, and the two regiments of Native Sepoys, will not, from all that is known of these regiments suffer in the estimation of their countrymen, and that we may, without exception, tender to every man in that army the willing thanks of this House for the good service performed by him. I do hope, Sir, that there will be a unanimous acquiescence in these resolutions. I trust I may have said nothing which can by possibility interfere with that unanimity, which I desire to see evinced upon this occasion. I am sure that there is nothing in the resolutions themselves to which any man can entertain an objection. As to the policy out of which these transactions emanated I forbear to touch upon it. There is nothing in the resolutions that alludes to it. Let us keep, I say, our political differences, and our opinions upon the question of policy altogether in the back ground on this occasion. Let us, without any division of political parties, all unanimously concur in bearing our testimony of gratitude to those who have performed a great and glorious achievement, of our esteem for those who have acted so worthy of the name of Englishmen, and who have added a new honour to that branch of the public service in which they are engaged. My own opinion is, that there never was a greater, nor a more remarkable instance of extreme forbearance than all these transactions evince—of great justice—of the refusal to resist all temptations to indulge in views of ambition or aggrandisement, Never, I believe was there a greater combination of these high qualities—the determination to yield to no temptations of ambition, and the most brilliant valor and exalted courage in defence of British rights and of British honor. Of those who have unfortunately fallen, it can be truly said, that their lives have not been sacrificed in vain. They constitute one of the great defences of the empire, for they show what can be done by the British bayonet, wielded by British valor and by British discipline, as such qualities were displayed on the 18th, 21st, and 22nd December. When we look to what they have done, we feel increased confidence that in a just cause our country must not be merely invincible, but victorious; and the memory of those men who have fallen in their devotion to their country will long survive to animate the British army by their example, and to make us proud of that name which we bear in common with such brave men—to animate us, should we be ever called upon to similar exertions, to equal their devotion, and to exhibit an equal courage in the cause of this great country. He moved the following resolutions:—

"That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Honorable Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Hardinge, Governor-General of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, for the energy and ability with which he directed the military means at his disposal, to the repelling of the unprovoked invasion, by the Sikh army, of the dominions of the British Government, and of the protected States upon the left bank of the Sutlej; and also for the firmness and gallantry with which he directed the operations of that portion of the army under his immediate command, on the afternoon and night of December 21, 1845, and on the morning of the 22nd, upon which occasion the enemy's defences were carried by storm, the greater part of their artillery captured, and their subsequent efforts to regain what they had lost repeatedly defeated.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Sir Hugh Gough, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, for the distinguished valour with which he led the several attacks upon the enemy, in the battles of the 18th, 21st, and 22nd December, 1845, displaying, in conjunction with the Governor-General, a brilliant example to the troops of perseverance and courage in critical circumstances, and of irresistible ardour in the several attacks made upon the enemy.

"That this House desires to tender its thanks to Major-General Sir Harry Smith, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; to Major-General Walter Raleigh Gilbert; and to Major-General Sir John Littler, Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath; and to the several officers under their command, for the eminent services rendered by them in the recent arduous and successful operations.

"That the thanks of this House be given to the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, European and Native, for the perseverance and fortitude maintained by them at Moodkee, on the 18th December, 1845, and for the daring valour with which they forced the enemy's entrenchments at Ferozeshah on the 21st and 22nd of December, captured most of his guns, and finally compelled the Sikh Army, of greatly superior numbers, to retire within their own frontier.

"That this resolution be signified to them by the Commanders of the several corps."

Sir H. Douglas said, it was a happy circumstance, and gratifying to the public of this country, that the victories for which they were about to return thanks had been the fruits of no aggressive act on our part; and it would be consolatory to the grief of the nation, and to that of individuals more intimately concerned, that the tremendous sacrifice of valuable lives which had taken place, had not been occasioned by any violation of the rights and territories of others by the British troops; but that, on the contrary, the forbearance shown by the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief had been such, as to have exposed those gallant and eminent officers to the charge of having observed a policy in this respect, which was not consistent with the rules and principles of military science, assuming which, it had been asserted, that the British generals should have moved up with all their force, to oppose the passage of the river at Ferozepore. He, Sir H. Douglas, need not read to the House any of the extracts already cited, to show how resolutely the Governor-General adhered to that pacific, forbearing, and defensive policy. In the last letter which he had received from his old and valued friend, previous to his quitting Calcutta for the scene of operations, he stated that "our policy would be decidedly pacific; and that if there should be any errors, they would be on the side of honesty and forbearance." But he, Sir H. Douglas, could show that no errors had been committed. Every arrangement had been made to move from the several points of assemblage, to meet any attack or movement that might be attempted. Those points were admirably chosen, to cover and secure the north-west frontier of India from any attack that could be made upon it: and he, Sir H. Douglas, would show, that whilst the political reasons, and, as it is understood, the instructions to the Governor-General, which enjoined him not to assume any offensive position or attitude that might provoke aggression, were strictly observed, he acted most judiciously, and strictly in accordance with the best rules and principles of strategetical and tactical science, in not collecting his force at Ferozepore, where the passage of the river was menaced.

"An Army (said he) attempting the passage of a river has the advantage of employing stratagems, and frequently lead the defending General to make too great a dispersion of his force. To occupy every point is to be nowhere strong; but to keep concentrated in one position upon the point most threatened by open demonstrations, will infallibly lead to attempts to take it."

The distribution of the troops was so judicious, that all the principal points on the north-west frontier of India were guarded, and all capable of supporting each other. The points Kurnaul and others, on the Jumna, may be considered the base of these operations. Umballah and Surhind, next in advance, the former forty three, the later only twenty-four miles from Ropur, at the great bend which the Sutlej takes in that direction; Loodianah, next in advance on the line of operations, secured; Russeena and Ferozepore garrisoned and provisioned sufficiently to resist a *coup de main*, and hold out until relieved and supported, should the enemy attempt to cross the river there, and attack it with all their force. Had the bulk of the British Indian army been concentrated near Ferozepore, certainly the passage of the river there would have been effectually prevented. It would not have been attempted—the menace would thus have succeeded, to uncover the north-west portals of India to an advance of the enemy through the Jullinder Doab, on Loodianah and Ropur. The enemy would accordingly have changed their plan of operation, by crossing the Bees river, and so turning the right of the British position by a movement in force on Phulour and Ropur. The British army must immediately have done one of two things, either to move by the right to prevent being turned, or to retire. To do the former it must have crossed the Sutlej in the presence of the enemy, and so violate their territory, before they had attacked ours, whilst they were moving through their own. The only other alternative, and that which certainly must have been adopted, was to retire. Thus the campaign would have been opened, not by a brilliant victory on the frontier, repressing, repelling, and dreadfully punishing an act of aggression, but by the retreat of the British army from a salient point which it had improperly occupied in full force, to fall back upon points which it ought not to have quitted till the enemy's intentions should have been pronounced. Hardinge's position, no doubt was difficult. No general, perhaps, was ever placed in a more difficult, a more responsible position; but he had intellectual resources, mental energies, military experience, fully adequate to meet and triumph over all difficulties. Trained to their profession on the fields of that protracted, righteous, and retributive war, under an illustrious chief, who, by a singular and peculiar destiny, had decided the fate of two hemispheres—India, on the plains of Assaye, and the deliverance of Europe from an iron yoke ultimately effected on the plains of Waterloo—the operations of the British Indian army were conducted with energy, intelligence, and vigour, by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. Having risen to offer a few military observations upon these splendid operations, and brilliant victories, he (Sir H. Douglas) would confide himself principally to remarks of this character. Adverting to what had been observed by the Right Honorable Baronet respecting the conduct of a gallant regiment, which suffered severely in the last day's action, he (Sir Howard Douglas) would offer some observations, which he hoped might be sufficient to obliterate reflections which had been made, and he regretted to say had been published, containing a censure on the conduct of the gallant 62nd, which, when all the circumstances were taken into consideration, would, he hoped, blot out all recollection of any alleged wavering or tattering there might be supposed to have been under so deadly and destructive a fire. The establishment of regiments in India was a thousand men, and they were generally kept well up to their strength in the field. The 62nd regiment went into action under 700 bayonets, and they had only twenty one officers present. When the forces under Littler, from Ferozepore, and those under the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief had formed a junction, one moving by the right and the other by the left, they formed into two lines, and the attack on the enemy's intrenched camp commenced immediately, in direction echellon from the left, by that division to which the 62nd belonged. That division, supported only by a few horse artillery guns, advanced against the enemy's position, under a tremendous fire from a very superior and well-tended artillery. These light guns 24 6-pounders, opened there fire at 1,200 yards. Hon. members who were not conversant with artillery practice, might not be aware that, at such a distance, that nature of gun was very inefficient. As the Infantry advanced, the guns limbered up, approached, and opened their fire again at 1,000 yards; again advanced to 800 yards, and then to 600 yards, and then only came within their powers of efficient and correct practice. The infantry had all this time to advance under a tremendous fire of a superior and well-served artillery, which our very inferior armament, in number and nature of gun, was incapable of getting down, and consequently of covering with their fire the advance of the infantry. This constituted a great, and, as it appears, an unexpected difficulty, which the British and Indian troops had to face, and which might have proved disastrous against any other troops; but which they had braved and conquered. It might be useful that he (Sir H.) should here recapitulate the number and calibre of artillery on both sides. The divisions of the British army had 24 9-pounders, 42 6-pounders, and 2 howitzers. The 21 guns that were with General Littler were all 6-pounders. There was not a 12-pounder in the field with the British army! The ordnance captured from the Sikh army in the actions of the 18th, 21st, and 22nd December, were—1 gun, 32-pounder; 1 gun, 24-pounder; 7 guns, 18-pounder; 1 gun, 15-pounder; 10 guns, 12-pounder; Total, 20 guns.—1 gun, 11-pounders; 4 guns, 10-pounders; 22 guns, 9-pounders; 13 guns, 8-pounders; 3 guns, 7-pounders; 10 guns, 6 pounders; 8 guns, 3-pounders; 1 gun, not stated: Total, 82 guns.—1 howitzer, 42-pounder; 1 howitzer, 24-pounder; 1 howitzer, 9-pounder; 1 howitzer, 6 and a half pounder: Total, 4 howitzers.—1 mortar, 10 cwt.; 1 mortar, 24-pounder: Total, 2 mortars.—Total, 86 guns, of which 63 are brass, taken. The enemy had altogether 150 guns. Sir John Littler said, that the brigade—"Evinced great firmness and resolution in advancing to the attack until borne down by the furious and irresistible fire from all arms that men could be exposed to; the loss of many of their officers must have tended to relax their efforts and check their ardour, and under such circumstances only could the disappointment to Her Majesty's 62nd themselves, and to their country, have been for a moment received." The 62nd Regiment had lost seventeen officers out of twenty-one, and half its men struck down in a few minutes. So crippled, it was impossible for that Regiment to effect anything, with supports so far in the rear; and, under these circumstances, he, (Sir H. Douglas) must say that a little more caution ought to have been used in passing so severe a sentence upon so distinguished a regiment. He regretted that these strictures should have appeared in a published report, and in the public papers. With these observations he (Sir Howard) cordially concurred, and expressed his admiration and deep sense of the services of the gallant army.

Lord J. Russell agreed entirely in the resolutions which the *right honorable gentleman* has now moved, and trusted he might be allowed the gratification of seconding them.

After speeches from Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Hogg, Lord Ebrington, Sir J. Hobhouse, and other honorable members, the resolutions of thanks were agreed to unanimously.

House of Lords.—Thursday.

The Duke of Richmond begged to call the attention of the Noble Lord, the President of the Board of Control, to an error in his speech the other night, which he felt convinced was purely unintentional, and did not proceed from any desire on the part of the Noble Lord to detract from the merit of any gallant officer engaged in the late battles which had taken place on the banks of the Sutlej. His noble friend had stated that the 80th Regiment was commanded by Colonel Wood, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General, during the storming of a fortified post occupied by the Sikh troops. He had no intention of casting the slightest reflection on that gallant officer, who had served twelve years in the army, and was junior Lieutenant Colonel of that regiment, and who, most probably, accompanied it on the occasion in question. He believed him to be an officer of great gallantry and promise; but it was Colonel Bunbury who was responsible for the command of the regiment. Colonel Bunbury arrived in the Peninsula in 1808, and remained there till the end of the war; he was present at the capture of Oporto, at the battle of Talavera, at the defence of Tarifa, at the battles of Nivelle and Nive, and at the battle of Toulouse, where he was wounded; he was also wounded in the late affair in India. Officers were very naturally extremely sensitive on these points, and he felt assured that his noble friend would feel obliged to him for affording him an opportunity of doing justice to the merits of Colonel Bunbury, than whom a better officer never served.

The Earl of Ripon thanked his noble friend for placing it in his power to pay a just tribute to the services of Colonel Bunbury, whose name had been quite unintentionally omitted by him in his statement the other evening. He had been misled by the mention of Colonel Wood's name in the *Gazette*, and he (the Earl of Ripon) not being a professional man, was ignorant that Colonel Wood was junior to Colonel Bunbury. Had he been aware of that circumstance he should have applied the observations which he had used in reference to the former to the latter gallant officer. He believed there was no officer in her Majesty's army whose services ranked higher than those of Colonel Bunbury, nor any one more deserving of any compliment or eulogium which could be paid, even by so insignificant an individual as himself, and he firmly believed that he fully merited all the praise bestowed on him by the noble Duke.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

LAWYERS AS LAW REFORMERS.

(*From the Spectator, January* 10.)

There is possibly a good deal of exaggeration in the opinion generally entertained of the hostility with which lawyers regard all law reform. It may rank with the kindred notion, that in lawyers as a body, admiration of legal refinements and quick turns of practice is apt to supersede the love of equity implanted in human nature. Doubtless, the pettifogging disposition inherent in the minds of many who have never enjoyed a legal education will be strengthened, where it exists, by the practice of the law; but, as a general rule, it will be found that litigants are less frequently urged on to avail themselves shabbily of technical advantages, than restrained from such conduct by their legal advisers. The litigant forgets everything but the gratification of his passion; the lawyer, cool and self-possessed, has the fear of public and professional opinion before him. As lawyers bear the blame of much sharp practice that of right should be attributed to clients, so lawyers are supposed to be hostile to law reform, because their at once minute and comprehensive knowledge of the subject enables them to detect more readily the fallacious character of many supposed reforms and contingent dangers, which escape those who do not regard the law as a whole. In every society, reformers—active, earnest reformers—are the minority; and so of course among lawyers, but the ratio in that class is probably as great as in any other.

However this may be as a general theory, the legal profession has in this age and country contributed at least its fair share of law reformers. No Minister or Member of Parliament has found any difficulty in obtaining the assistance of the highest professional talent to lend technical accuracy to any measures for the improvement of the law. A vast majority of the steady working promoters of law reform in and out of Parliament, have been lawyers. Bentham found zealous and active disciples among all branches of the profession; the *Edinburgh Review*, so often an efficient advocate of law reform, has from first to last been conducted by lawyers—working successful lawyers; Romilly, Brougham, Mackintosh—almost all our distinguished Parliamentary promoters of the cause—have been lawyers. And as if to show that the profession quite as much as individual members, have really at heart the improvement of the law, within these two years an efficient "Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law," founded by and almost exclusively supported by lawyers, has sprung up, and commenced working. Its second annual report and a list of members have been sent to us, to invitite our co-operation; and we really think they deserve more general notice than has hitherto been received or sought.

This Society aims at doing for the theory and practice of law what the Astronomical Society has done for the theory and practice of astronomy, and other learned societies for other departments of knowledge. It is admirably organized for the "despatch of business." Any individual member may enter doubts or suggestions in what is called the Rough Journal. From these entries the General Council select those which appear to them of sufficient importance for reference to one or other of the various Committees of the Society. The Committees are ten in number, —the Parliamentary Committee, the Equity Committee, the Common Law Committee, the Committee on the Law of Real Property, the Debtor and Creditor Committee, and so forth. Every member may enrol himself in any or all of these Committees. The Committees report on the subjects referred to them, or prepare drafts of bills to illustrate the method in which they think reforms may be effected. The reports or draft-bills are submitted to general meetings of the Society, at which it is determined whether any or what course of action shall be taken upon them. Already the labours of the Society have borne fruits. The Acts to facilitate the conveyance of Property and the Granting of Leases, and to supersede the necessity of Assigning Outstanding Terms, passed last session, originated in reports of the Committee on the Law of Property; the principle embodied in the Lord Chancellor's Act for regulating Charitable Trusts was adopted from a report of the same Committee; and a report of the Parliamentary Committee on the propriety of establishing a Board for Revising and Settling Bills in Parliament, is understood to be under the consideration of Government. Other important subjects have been discussed or are under consideration by the Society during the two years it has been in existence,—"the expediency of relieving the suitor from the expense of the judicial establishment, and of placing this burden on the general revenues of the country;" "on the establishment of a General Register;" "on the simplification of the law of Mortgages;" "on the appointment of a Public Trustee, to supersede the necessity of employing private trustees at the option of the parties," &c.

The list of members is by itself an interesting piece of reading. Among the honorary members, are Lords Lyndhurst and Denman, Sir T. J. Platt and Sir William Erle, as representatives of the English, and Lords Jeffrey, Cunningham, and Murray, of the Scotch Bench. Lord Brougham is President; Lord Campbell and Sir S. Lushington, with the Earl of Devon and Lord Ashburton, are among the Vice-Presidents. On the list of foreign honorary members, are M. Guizot, M. Dupin, M. de Berryer, Count Mole, and the Duc de Broglie; the late Justice Story, one of the greatest of American lawyers, was also upon it. And among the ordinary members we find Sergeants at Law, Masters in Chancery, Queen's Counsel, Commissioners of Bankruptcy, and many who, without official rank, are nevertheless, allowed to stand at the head of their profession. All political parties evince their desire to contribute to this branch of reform; Sir Fitzroy Kelly co-operates with Mr. M. D. Hill, Mr. Hallam with Mr. Lockhart, and Lord John Manners with Mr. Roebuck.

As has been already observed, the professional members preponderate in the society to a degree that almost stamps it with a professional character. This is neither desirable nor desired by the founders of the association. Their object was to bring together persons of various classes, interests, and professions, to combine in collecting information as to existing defects, and in accumulating facts and suggestions as guides to future amelioration. They have been anxious to secure the co-operation of a large body of the non-professional classes; believing that "minds unfettered by habits and technicalities, when directed to a new subject, are most likely to discover defects, and not unfrequently suggest the best modes of amendment. They might have added, that the lawyer is most apt to detect logical incoherences in the law, or obstructions in the forms of court, and dangerous laxity in legal instruments; but that the pressure and pinching of an inexpedient law is most severely felt by those with whose daily business it interferes.

The truth is, that the portion of the public which will derive most benefit from rendering the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law efficient and influential, can as yet scarcely be said to have joined it. There is an excellent staff, but private soldiers are wanting. The names on the lists of members and office-bearers are guarantees for the Society's respectability. The talent evinced in their reports—the reforms which, notwithstanding their limited means, they have already been instrumental in effecting—prove that, if properly supported, they are competent to the task they have undertaken. All that they require is additional members and funds to enable them to prosecute their labours with effect. There is not a merchant in London, or in the country, who might not find his account in becoming a member. By entering in the Rough Journal a statement of the bad working of any branch of the law, he could insure a thorough examination of the grievance. The professional members would communicate to his suggested reforms the requisite technical accuracy; and he would have opportunities of pointing out in how far his improvement might run a chance of being neutralized by this necessary accommodation to the existing forms of law. There is not a non-professional member of society who might not find his account in availing himself of the assistance of this body. A due combination of those who, unversed in the niceties of law, judge of it by its practical working, and of those whose professional experience has rendered them aware of the confusion which crude changes in any branch of the law may introduce into many branches, would supply the two great desiderata for safe practical law reform. With the number of the Society's members its funds would increase, and with the funds its power to give publicity to the result of its labours. In the absence of any recognized constitutional machinery to supply as they are wanted those adaptations of old laws to altered circumstances which the incessant change going on in society constantly calls for, such an institution appears indispensable. Nay, it may be doubted whether such an institution—half voluntary, half supported, perhaps, by Government—would not work better than a regular Government board. The analogy of the Trinity House for watching over the interests of our commercial marine, as well as of the Royal Society, in various departments of theoretical and applied science, favours the idea. It is worth while to make an experiment. Hitherto the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law has taken no steps to court publicity; it has been more anxious to do than to seem. Now it appears desirable that having, with slender means, accomplished some real reforms, it should invite the general public to increase its power; and if its appeal be favourably answered, ask of Government to extend to it the same countenance and assistance which the Royal Society has received.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.

(*From "Contemporary Orators," in Frazer for February.*)

Sir James Graham has always been equal to his position. Various as have been the parts he has played in the political drama of his time, he has always glided naturally into them, and distinguished himself as one of the first actors, rising naturally to the top. His speeches from time to time afforded an accurate barometer of his political position. On whichever side of politics they were made, they have always been marked by great aptitude, readiness, tact, vigour, and power. Except Lord Brougham and O'Connell, he has been perhaps the most actively militant orator of his day. When he was down he attacked those who were uppermost; now he is in power he wages perpetual war with those who are out. Whether attacking institutions or defending them, however, he has shown equal ability and determination to conquer at all hazards. When he was a Radical, or at least so very ultra a Whig that the steady ones of the party were almost ashamed, or at least afraid of him, he was so thoroughly uncompromising in his denunciations, that Mr. Duncombe, whom he is now nightly striving to extinguish with all the awful terrors of law and order, would have been by his side but a mere wretched shadow of a demagogue. In fact, we have no such Radicals now as Sir James was then. They are all fat, jocular men, growing wealthy upon coronerships and suchlike abominations; or *blasé* dandies in search of an excitement. Some of the speeches of Sir James Graham, whether in Parliament, at the hustings, or at public meetings, at the time referred to, would in the present day be accounted almost two bold for the most determined aspirant for the honours of political martyrdom. For they were unredeemed by the philosophy of liberalism; they had not even the dignity and tone of Chartism. They were simple, unadulterated, partisan speeches, made to serve a purpose, and forgotten as soon as uttered. But about their talent there was no mistake. It was not that they were distinguished for high eloquence, but for power and downright hard hitting. They gave the speaker a claim on the rising party of the time: and in a few years the *quasi* demagogue shot up into a minister

And a capital minister he made. His most determined enemies do not deny this. Whatever may be thought of Sir James Graham as a politician, no one hesitates to admit that he is one of the best administrative officers this country has for many years produced. The same talent, the tact and aptitude, which had made him so clever an assailant of the former government, rendered him immediately fit for office. He was here, as before, equal to his position. As a speaker on behalf of the government, too, he proved himself a most valuable ally,—turning the flank of his quandam Radical associates with provoking skill and unerring precision. But the prior claims of those who were already designated as the successors to the chief posts in the Whig party still kept Sir James in the back ground, and forbade the hope of his taking that distinguished position for which his talents and ambition alike indicated him. The re-organisation of the party at that time, and their dangerous adoption of a policy of dangerous progress, afforded an opportunity for a change; and accordingly, in a very short time, we find Sir James Graham (after a short time spent in a chrysalis state) a full-blown Conservative. Here, again, he was fully equal to his position; and as it was during the long and glorious struggle of the Conservative opposition, headed by Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, and Sir James Graham, that the latter made his best speeches; a better opportunity cannot be taken to treat of his peculiarities as an orator—which was the part he then laid himself out to fill—before attempting to describe him as he now is in his new character of repressor-general of the insubordinates in the House of Commons, or "crusher"-in-chief to the ministry.

The Conservative speeches of Sir James Graham, made when fighting side by side with Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley against the Whigs, were admirable specimens of what may be done by highly cultivated powers, extensive acquaintance with the best models of eloquence, persevering care, and elaborate preparation, without oratorical genius, or that earnestness and sincerity of purpose which will often advantageously supply its place. Assuming them to have been deliberately got up to serve a certain purpose, it would be impossible to withhold admiration from the power, tact, and aptitude, with which the means were made subservient to the end. Upon the supposition that the speaker was really sincere, it was difficult to account for the absence, even in the most solemn appeals to the religious feelings of the auditory, or to their cherished constitutional prepossessions, of those touches of deep feeling which are the utterances of the soul, not the promptings of art, and which act like a talisman upon the sympathies. The speeches referred to were, many of them, superior as compositions to those of Sir Robert Peel or Lord Stanley, containing more of the great argument on which the whole movement of the Conservative party was based For, although Sir James Graham evinces so little readiness to bend his will to those around him, he shows an almost chameleon-like power of reflecting their sympathies, opinions, or prejudices. They were in this respect admirable manuals for the party, and no doubt did good service in the country. But the impetuous eloquence of Lord Stanley, and the admirable persuasive art of Sir Robert Peel, enabled them to achieve more, with materials which, in justice to Sir James Graham, we must admit, were not superior to those which are to be found in his speeches of that period. What detracted from the effect of the declamatory passages was, a somewhat pompous and stilted tone—a too evident affectation of solemnity and earnestness—which might have been partly natural, arising from physical causes, and therefore not fairly the object of criticism, though materially marring the effect of the speeches. But, allowing for all these defects, they were yet remarkable efforts of oratorical skill, which raised Sir James to a level with the best speakers in the House of Commons. The exordiums and perorations always bore marks of the most careful preparation, and were usually models of fine composition; the quotations were most apt, and often from recondite sources; the poetical passages delivered with a fine emphasis and full appreciation of the rhythm. As a debater, rising at a late hour, perhaps, to reply suddenly to the arguments of a previous speaker or speakers, where the novelty of the topic precludes all preparation, and the real powers of the orator are therefore tried to the utmost, Sir James showed himself the possessor of the very highest order of talent,—in readiness of argument, retentiveness of memory, suddenness of quotation, quickness of retort, in invective, sarcasm, repartee, declamation, he was seldom or never at fault, and was always the antagonist most dreaded by the ministers. Perhaps one reason for this might be the virulence of tone, and unscrupulousness in the use of weapons, of which mention has already been made as one of the chief faults of Sir James Graham.

But all these successes as a politician, and all these triumphs as a speaker will not account for or justify the assertion with which these observations commenced,—that Sir James Graham's influence over the House of Commons is only second to that of Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell. For influence he does possess, although in the face of all that has been here said to his disadvantage, it is most difficult to trace it to its source, seeing that there is no man in the House who appears less to court popular favour than Sir James Graham. Looking back at his career while joint leader of the Conservative opposition, it was certainly then impossible to predict that he would develope into the sort of character he has exhibited as minister and home-secretary. Prominent as his position then was, he was rather the servitor of party than otherwise: he never assumed to take the lead. Still less would you have supposed that he would have had the boldness to flout the House as he has since done; or so ostentatiously to defy the sovereign people through their representatives. All honour to him for his courage, though it might have been exercised in a better cause. It is because Sir James Graham affects, or really feels, an indifference to the good opinion of the House, that they submit so spaniel-like to his caprices or his studied coldness and indifference, and pay so much attention, often so much deference, to his opinion.

A hardness and impassibility of temperament, which is to censure or obloquy as adamant or rhinocerous-hide, joined to a wonderful knowledge of human nature, great talents, clear perception, readiness, determination of purpose, and a steady resolution to seize all opportunities and yield none, give him great advantage in an assembly where the average of ability is not above mediocrity, and where there are so few who have the courage or feel the inclination to stand forth as champions With the exception of Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Ferrand, and Mr. Wakley, the members generally bend before his consistent will and determination of purpose, which, in such a place, are almost tantamount to a strong or superior mind. If they would say the truth, they are not a little afraid of him. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that such a man as Sir James is in these times particularly useful. Utilitarianism, on which are grafted some of the colder and harsher doctrines of political economy, has become the political religion of our public men. Centralisation, with its train of paralysing evils, has become the fashionable machinery of government. The farther the ear and eye are removed from the actual scene, the less chance there is of the evil being seen or the complaint heard. The selfishness of classes needs excuses. It thinks to hide its naked hideousness in systems. Weaker natures fear to lay down, still more to carry out principles, which this selfishness would fain see adopted. A firmer spirit, which, perhaps, because it has faith in such principles, asserts them broadly and maintains them in act, through good and evil report, becomes a powerful and valuable ally. A Sir James Graham will be clung to, in an instinctive deference for his vigour of mind and boldness of purpose. Such a man serves, to rule. Less remote causes of his influence may, however, be found; causes on the surface, quite sufficient in the present state of things to account for his contradicting all the usual calculations on which ministerial popularity is based.

His demeanour in the house is a study. As he enters below the bar, his red despatch box in hand, his figure towers above most of the members, notwithstanding that of late years he has contracted a slight stoop. Extreme hauteur, tempered by a half-sarcastic superciliousness, is his prevailing characteristic; and as he slowly drags along his tall and massive frame, which still retains much of the fine proportion of youth, in his heavy-measured, almost slip-shod tread, towards his seat at the right of the Speaker's table, there is a self-satisfied, almost inane expression on the countenance, produced by a peculiar fall of the nether lip, and a distorted elevation of the eyebrows, that does not by any means prepossess you in his favour, or suggest any high idea of his intellect. He rather looks like some red-tape minister of the Tadpole school, or some pompous placeman, conceited of his acres. But by and by you learn to separate the more fixed habit of the features from this odd expression of the countenance, till you see that the superciliousness is real, though exaggerated by the physical peculiarity. There are no traces of ill-nature in the face; but, on the other hand, there is nothing to encourage. Meanwhile he has seated himself, placed his red box on the table before him, stretched himself out to his full length, and awaits, with arms folded and hat slouched over his face, the questioning to which he knows he will be subjected at this particular hour, from half-past four to half-past five. He is not left long in his moody silence. Some one has put a question to him. It is Mr. Duncombe, who, if one is to judge by the malicious twinkle of his eye and his affected tone of moral indignation, he has got hold of some grievance—some letter-opening delinquency, or some case of magisterial cruelty and Home-office indifference, with which he has worked upon the members who do the "British-public" part in these little political dramas, for they are crying "hear, hear," with a forty John-Bull power. Does the Home Secretary start up to answer? Is he indignant at the insinuations thrown out by his smart and ready antagonist? Does he burn to relieve himself of the odium of having sanctioned a system of espionage, or of having neglected to redress some wrong—as he, the poor man's *ex-officio* trustee, is bound to do? Oh, no! he is in no hurry. The breath of the questioner has full time to cool, and the voice of moral indignation to abate its energy, ere he stirs. Then he uncoils himself, rising slowly to his full height, and confronting his antagonist with a well-assumed consciousness of the extreme absurdity of his question, and the absolute impregnability of the defence, if, indeed, he shall condescend to make any answer at all; for you are left in doubt a moment, whether he will not allow his supercilious expression to expand into a contemptuous laugh, and to sit down again. However, such things not being allowed by the sovereign people, and as ministers, however despotically disposed, must answer questions, the next thing to be accomplished is, to give as homœpathic a dose of information as possible conveyed in the largest possible amount of indifference, superciliousness, and wholesome parliamentary contempt. There are stereotyped forms. The initiated know almost the words. The cool, phlegmatic, impassible style is, of course, peculiar to the particular Home Secretary of whom we speak. His idea of the functions of his office seem to be, that he is to exercise the utmost possible power with the least possible accountability. He is to know nothing, see nothing, do nothing, but what he is absolutely compelled to know, see, or do. It the enemy can ferret out a fact and prove it, so much the better his case. Then, perhaps, it may be admitted. But the usual course is for Sir James, in his low, monotonous voice, and steady determined manner, to give an elaborate formal statement of words, with as few facts as possible, and leaving the matter as nearly as possible where he found it. This course has its advantage; for the questions put are often unmeaning, and even detrimental to the public service. Sometimes, however, matters grow more serious. The cool, hard, impassible functionary is compelled by a sense of duty to make a more elaborate statement, and then it is you perceive his superiority as a minister The clearness, firmness, extent of information, and sound knowledge of his duty he displays, show him to be not deficient, either in act or in explanation, when he thinks it necessary. His questioner is then put *hors de combat*, and he himself gets a sort of license for that superciliousness and apathetic indifference to popular censure, which are so fatally urged to his prejudice. In still more dubious cases, as, for instance, in that of Mazzini, Sir James Graham has carried this impassibility and indifference to an insulting extent. If he believed himself right, of course he showed great moral courage; but moral courage in a bad cause is scarcely distinguishable from obstinacy; and Sir James Graham's conduct in that case laid him open to a great obloquy, much of which was deserved. Yet the determination he showed under such circumstances rather increased than diminished his influence with the house. If it made him, politically speaking, hated by many, it also made him feared. Such steady self-possession, joined to such talent and information, and to such debating powers as he has in his former career displayed, though now he rarely exercises them, are quite sufficient to account for that influence which we have ascribed to him; in the absence of personal respect which, generally speaking, he does not command; or of party gratitude, which he has done little to deserve on the one hand, and so much to forfeit on the other.

OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES BY WHICH THE QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF MILK ARE MODIFIED.

(*From Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry.*)

Both the quantity and quality of milk are affected by a great variety of circumstances. Every dairy farmer knows that his cows give more milk at one season of the year than at another, and that the quality of the milk also—its richness in butter or in cheese—depends, among other conditions, upon the kind of food with which his cows are fed. It will be proper to advert to these circumstances a little in detail.

1. *The Quantity and Quality of the Milk are affected by the Breed.*—Small breeds generally give less milk, but of a richer quality. Good ordinary cows in this country yield an average produce of 8 to 12 quarts a-day. Thus the dairy cows of

Devonshire give 12 quarts a-day,
Lancashire .. 8 to 9 quarts a-day,
Cheshire and Ayrshire, } 8 quarts a-day,

during ten months of the year; but cross breeds are, in many districts, found more productive of milk than the pure stock of any of the native races.

The influence of breed both on the quantity and on the quality of the milk appears from the following comparative produce of milk and butter of one cow of each of four different breeds, in the height of the season, and when fed on the same pasture. The

	Milk.	Butter.
Holderness gave	29 quarts and	38½ oz.
Alderney ...	19	25 oz.
Devon	17	28 oz.
Ayrshire	20	34 oz.

Not only was the quantity of milk very different in the four cows, but the produce of butter also—the Holderness in the quantity both of milk and of butter being greatly superior to all the other breeds.

The milk of the Holderness and of the Alderney breeds was equally *rich* in butter, as was the case also with that of the Devon and the Ayrshire, since 1 lb. of butter was yielded by

12 quarts of milk from the Holderness cow.
12 quarts .... Alderney cow.
9¾ quarts .... Devon cow.
9½ quarts .... Ayrshire cow.

2. But the *individual form and constitution of the cow* causes both the yield and the richness to vary much among animals of the same breed. Every dairy farmer knows that some Ayrshire, or Holderness, or Devon cows are better milkers than others. And even when they yield nearly the same quantity of milk, the richness or produce in butter may be very unlike. Thus four cows of the Ayrshire breed, fed on the same pasture, gave in the same week,

First, ...	84 qts. which yielded	3½ lbs.
2nd and 3rd, each,	86 qts.	5½ lbs.
Fourth, ...	88 qts.	7 lbs.

so that the fourth, though it produced only four quarts more milk, gave twice as much butter as the first.

3. The *kind of food* also exercises, as all cow-feeders know, much influence upon the quantity and upon the richness of the milk*. When fed on grass and brewer's grains, the cow yields a larger quantity of milk. It is believed also that leguminous plants,—clover, tares, &c.—and the cultivated seeds of such plants,—beans and peas,—promote the production of cheese;—while oilcakes, oats, Indian corn, and other kinds of food, which contain much oily matter, favour the yield of butter. The cakes left by oily seeds, linseed, poppy seed, dodder, sesamin, give a milk which contains more solid matter, and is richer both in butter and cheese. If the cake be not old or rancid, it does not impair when given in moderate quantities, but rather increases the flavour and pleasantness of the butter.

If the food contain little fat, the animal still produces butter. It robs its own body of fat, becomes leaner, and for a time yields more fat in the form of butter than it has eaten in its food.

4. *The nature of the soil* also in which plants grow, and the manure by which they are raised, affects their influence upon the milk. It has been known from the most remote times, that when fed upon one pasture, the cow will yield more butter, upon another more cheese. This difference must depend upon the soil. Again, it has been found by experiment, that vetches grown upon well-limed or marl land promote the production of cheese, while, after a manuring with wood-ashes, they increase the quantity of milk and of cream (Sprengel). In Cheshire the addition of bones has greatly increased the value of the grass, and the produce of milk and cheese.

5. The milk is affected also by *a variety of other circumstances*. Its quantity depends very much upon the distance from the time of calving, diminishing as the calf gets older. This is no doubt a natural adaptation to the wants of the calf, which, in the state of nature, gradually ceases to require support from its mother. A cow which, during the first fifty days after calving, yields 24 quarts of milk a-day, may yield no more than 6 quarts a-day after six months have elapsed.

The quality of the milk is better from cows that are in good condition and have already been two or three times in calf—it is richer in warm climates, in dry seasons, and when not too frequently milked. In autumn it is richer upon the whole, giving a less proportion of butter, but a greater of cheese (Aiton) while it becomes poorer in both when the cow is in calf. The first milk which comes from the udder is also poorer than that which is last drawn, the *strippings* or *strookings*—and, lastly, the quality of the milk is very much affected by the treatment and moral state of the animal. Gentle treatment, and a state of repose are favourable to the richness of the milk; while any thing that frets, irritates, or harrasses the animal injures its quality.

Water Cress.—Most persons are acquainted with the water-cress and its salutary properties; they know generally that it grows in brooks, and on the borders of fresh and running streams. Few, however, of these who, in the busy thoroughfares or quiet suburbs of London, hear the cry of "water-cre-e-ses," or see in their daily walks, the old red-cloaked women sorting the little bundles at the corners of the streets, have any idea that the cultivation of this esculent now forms an important branch of horticultural and commercial industry, which, from the increasing consumption, and use made of the plant in pharmacy, is gradually rising into consequence. It is one of the most powerful antiscorbutics with which we are acquainted, and is said to possess the property of exciting the appetite and fortifying the stomach. We have no certain information that it is cooked in any part of England, as is occasionally the case in France; but in the north of Germany, to which country we owe its original cultivation, it is boiled and eaten as spinach. In an old botanical work we are told that the watery part of Tothill-fields, Westminster, was overrun with water-cress, and that it grew on the banks of the Thames in several places. The common cress is known as *nasturtium officinale*, and presents two varieties, the green and the blue, which, by cultivation, have been rendered far superior to what they were in their wild state, being less acrid, and not so liable to contract the taste of slime and mud as those found in ditches and marshes. Fifty years ago, a considerable proportion of the supply that found its way to the metropolitan market was gathered from the numerous little streams which intersect the meadows near the towns of Newbury and Hungerford, in the county of Berkshire, from which places it was brought in sacks by the stage-coachmen of the day, who shared in the profits of the sale. The first attempts at regular cultivation in the neighbourhood of London appear to have been made in the year 1808, at Springhead, a village near Gravesend. This plantation still exists, and is sometimes visited by the frequenters of the well-known semi-watering-place just mentioned, for the purpose of regaling themselves with a fresh-plucked salad and bread and butter. Another plantation was afterwards commenced in Surrey, but subsequently abandoned. The culture, however, continued to spread, particularly in localities favourably situated with regard to springs of water. Near Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, where there is a fine stream running over a chalky bottom, there are now about fifteen acres under cultivation. The Springhead plantation consists of four acres, while on the opposite side of the Thames, at Waltham Abbey, in Essex, is another of six acres. These, though extensive, are insufficient to meet the demand of the huge metropolis. Other supplies are obtained from greater distances. From Uxbridge and Salisbury great quantities are forwarded to London, packed in hampers, every day in the year excepting Sundays; and some idea may be formed of the enormous consumption from the sum total of the annual sales, which amounts to more than £10,000.—*Chambers.*

* Hence the Ayrshire adage, "The cow gives the milk by the mou."

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RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

By accounts which are now before us, it appears that owing to the efforts of some European and Armenian Protestant missionaries stationed in Constantinople, a large number of the members of the Armenian Church have been induced to read the Holy Scriptures for themselves: the natural result has followed, a renunciation of the errors of their former creed, and an abandonment of the idolatrous practices of the Armenian Church. With a view to put a stop to the progress of this work of truth, the Armenian patriarch has fulminated an anathema, of which the following is a copy:—

ANATHEMA OF THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Be it known to the pious flock of our churches in the metropolis, that on the last sabbath the decree of anathema was read for the information of the pious; but some of the people understood it as referring only to that cursed nonentity Vestumnos (an Armenian priest who has become a Protestant) 'falsely called priest,' and not also to the others. Therefore we have considered it necessary to-day to repeat it, and to inform you, not only that the cursed one (Vertumnos) but also all that are of his sentiments, deceived, and blasphemers against the Holy Ghost, and followers of the corrupt sect, are accursed, and excommunicated, and anathematised by God, and by all his saints, and by us. Wherefore, whoever has a son that is such a one, or a brother, or a partner in business, and gives him bread, or assists him in making money, or has intercourse with him as a friend, or does business with him,—such persons know that they are nourishing a venomous serpent in their houses, which will one day injure them with its deadly poison, and they will lose their souls. Such persons give bread to Judas! such persons are enemies to our holy faith of Christianity, and destroyers of the holy orthodox Church of the Armenians, and a disgrace to the whole nation. Wherefore their *houses* and *shops* also are accursed; and whoever goes to visit them we shall learn, and make them public in the church by terrible anathema."

From a letter now before us, we extract the following passages, descriptive of the results which have followed the issuing of the above revolting document:—

"Since the Armenian Patriarch has, *ex cathedra*, uttered his curse, fathers and mothers who have gospel-reading children have turned their sons and daughters out of doors, in a state of destitution, lest the curse they have incurred should spread through the whole family. Many, too, of the excommunicated have been dismissed from the employment of their masters from the same dread. Of their own countrymen, no one will buy of them, and no one will sell to them; and even the water carriers of the streets, who are mostly Armenians, refuse to take water to any house where any of the accursed reside. But these are merely what may be called the legitimate effects of the curse; its illegitimate effects, or those which superseded malice has brought about are still worse. Of these the most hard to endure is the depriving of these poor people of their *tescaris*, or the refusing to give them any; for you must know that without a *tescari*, which is a passport or *carte de sureté*, no subject of the Porte is allowed to open a shop or carry on any business whatever, or to abide in any other except his native place. The *tescaris*, however, to be valid, require the signature of the chief of each man's guild or corporation, who can also, on any pretext he may please to put forward, demand its surrender, and incited thereto by the Patriarch, the chiefs of the Armenian guilds have used all their power against the 'gospel readers.' Many of these persons within the last week have been obliged to abandon their shops, or any other calling, however humble, by the sudden deprivation of their *tescaris*; some have been hurried forcibly away to their native places at immense distances, and where they have no means of existence; and all who could in any way be come at have experienced the most prosecuting rigour, proceeding from the Patriarch, though his hand does not directly appear in it. At this moment, so many of these gospellers have been made outcasts, that there are not less than twenty of them in the house of a Scotch clergyman here, who has afforded them refuge and food in their extremest need; and there are several others, both individuals and families, who have found lodging and subsistence in the homes of the American missionaries, by following whose instructions to read the gospel, and by frequenting whose religious services, all the evil has been brought upon them."

VALUE OF MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.—We notice with great satisfaction that we have total and immediate abolition of not only protection, but of all duty upon maize or Indian corn. We class this first, differing from the view of most of our contemporaries of the superior importance of wheat as an article of importation, and we will venture a prophecy that ten years hence the quantity of Indian corn imported into this country will be as five bushels to one compared with the quantity of wheat imported. We have never been very sanguine of the possibility of the working classes obtaining cheap food in the shape of foreign wheat. It is a plant belonging to the temperate latitudes, and to a somewhat narrow zone, for the most part already cultivated. The uncultivated regions from which alone unlimited supplies can be derived, consist chiefly of the hot plains of the south and west, where the wheat plant would be burnt up, but where the maize flourishes. We doubt whether the price of wheat in this country will not, under the new system, always rule as high as the average of the last three years; there will be an increased importation, but the consumption, from the stimulus given by free trade, will keep pace with it, and the demand and supply, except in seasons of unusual abundance, will retain nearly their present relative proportions. It will be otherwise with maize. Indian corn can be grown at a much less cost than wheat, under circumstances equally favourable, and can be supplied in sufficient abundance to feed the whole population of Great Britain and Ireland if required. It is, however, a new article of food in this country, and must make its way by cheapness. It partakes too much of the nature of rice to be adapted for bread, but in other forms its application to edible purposes for man or beast, is endless. Some day we may endeavour to enlighten our readers upon the art and mystery of 'Johnny Cakes,' 'Indian Butter Cakes,' 'Indian Mush,' 'Flappers,' 'Muffins,' 'Puddings,' baked and boiled—which form the staff of life in the Western States, and (under other names) of a large portion of the population of the South of France. The public have to begin, in reference to these and similar dishes, a series of experiments, which, but for our corn laws, would have been tried long ago, and if tried, would have provided a substitute for the potato, not to be despised at the rich man's table, and yet within the means of the poor.—*Westminster Review for March.*

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS COMMISSION.—From private letters received on Sunday morning, we are apprised that the Commissioners under the Great Seal to inquire into the laws for the administration of justice into the Channel Islands, will arrive in Jersey the third week of April. The preparation of documents with respect to many flagrant instances of legal abuse is now being proceeded with by the authorities in London. The Commissioners will come to the island at least in some degree acquainted with the subject which shall occupy their attention. The whole subject of our general policy will undergo strict investigation, and all persons who have complaints or appeals to make will have ample opportunity of doing so.—*Jersey Times.*

NOVAR FOREST, ROSS-SHIRE.—A portion of this forest, consisting of 10,032 Scots fir trees was brought to sale by Mr. Munro, of Novar, on the 24th ult. The price realised was £5704 or on average of 10s. 1½d. per tree. One lot of 1248 trees brought £1010; and some of the trees brought £2 each. So much for our native pine when properly managed.—*Edinburgh Post.*

A PRETTY TURN-OUT.—An advertisement in the *Times* the other day announced for sale "a pony equipage, calculated to carry four persons of the most elegant description." It is certainly a great point in favour of this equipage that four individuals crammed into it would fairly come under the head of "persons of the most elegant description." It generally strikes us that four hulking people, seated behind some miserable little under-duty pony—who is indeed frightfully under the duty assigned to him—have the most awkward appearance possible. A miniature equipage that can give lightness and even elegance to the look of four persons in this usually humiliating position, must really be worth purchasing. We have been in the habit of regarding such a thing as a mere vehicle for ridicule, instead of—as this appears to be—a vehicle for elegance.—*Punch.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned overtime goods, in the Bonding Warehouses at this port, will be disposed of at the respective Warehouses where stored, by public sale, on Monday, the 3rd of August next, and following days, unless previously cleared for home consumption or for exportation.

The purchaser of these goods will be allowed three months from the day of sale for their being cleared from the Warehouses, either for home consumption or exportation, as such purchasers may elect at the time. If cleared for home consumption the goods will, in all cases, be chargeable with the duty payable thereon, in addition to the price bid at the sale. The sale will commence at Cooper's Bonded Store, at eleven o'clock, a.m., and will be continued at the other Warehouses mentioned, in the order in which they stand in this notice. The further conditions of sale will be duly announced at the time the sale takes place.

J. GIBBES,
Collector.

Custom House,
Sydney, 16th July, 1846.

COOPER'S.—18th December, 1840, ex *Susan*, marked C. & Co. or TC dollar 27, 39, 2 hogsheads Geneva, importer T. Cooper; 12th January, 1842, *William*, marked GT, No. 10, 1 puncheon of foreign rum, importer G. Thornton.

POLLARD'S.—1?th July, 1841, ex *Lady Raffles*, marked R.McN No. 5, 1 hogshead brandy, importer R. M'Nab; 12th November, 1840, ex *Palestine*, marked WCB, Nos. 45, 55, 2 quarter-casks brandy, importer W. C. Botts; 18th December, 1840, *Symmetry*, marked WS Nos. 1, 2, 2 cases snuff, importer Willis & Co.; 14th January, 1841, ex *Diana*, marked RC, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 6 cases cigars, importer R. Campbell; 29th April, 1842, ex *Dorset*, marked RTF dollar 1, 1 case snuff, importer R. T. Ford; 9th May, 1842, *General Scott*, marked K & Co., Nos. 375, 379, 2 tierces tobacco, importer Kenworthy and Co.; 6th December, ex *Catherine*, marked FJ, Nos. 1 to 12, 12 kegs tobacco, importer F. Jackson; rummage, 1 cask bottled Geneva, no mark or number; 2 half cases Geneva, no mark or number.

WILSON'S.—12th January, 1842, ex *Marian Watson*, marked GT, No. 1, 1 keg tobacco, imported G. Thornton; 5th September, 1842, ex *Hind*, not marked, 1 ton dye wood, importer J. Walford.

CAMPBELL'S.—11th October, 1839, ex *Melrose*, marked AS, Nos. 12, 13, 2 tierces tobacco, importer A. Saunders; 21st January, 1840, ex *Peru*, marked TG, No. 47, 1 half leaguer arrack, importer T. Gore; 8th February, 1840, *Lord Amherst*, marked HF, Nos. 3, 5 to 10, 12, 8 packages cigars, importer H. Freeman; 15th January, 1840, *Trident*, marked MM, No. 6, 1 box tobacco, importer M. Metcalfe; 17th January, 1840, *Trident*, marked WD, Nos. 1, 3 to 7, 9, 7 hogsheads Geneva, importer W. Dawes; 26th February, 1840, *Bencoolen*, marked EL, No. 27, 1 tierce tobacco, importer E. Lee; 28th May, 1840, ex *Victoria*, marked WD, Nos. 43, 44, 49, 3 quarter-casks Geneva, importer W. Drake; 30th July, 1840, ex *Salazes* marked JM, Nos. 4, 8 to 13 to 15, 22, 24 to 27, 29, 20 bags tobacco, importers Joubert and Murphy; 6th December, 1841, ex *Hero of Malown*, marked GT, No. 10, 1 barrel of liqueurs, importer G. Thornton; 5th January, 1842, ex *Ewerelta*, marked WCB, Nos. 85, 90, 2 quarter-casks brandy, importer W. C. Botts; 12th March, 1842, ex *Tyne*, marked WS, Nos. 42 to 45, 4 hogsheads foreign rum, importer Willis and Co.; 11th March, 1842, ex *Royal George*, marked ABS and Co., Nos. 1 to 15 15 cases liqueurs, importer A. B. Smith and Co.; 24th April, 1842, ex *Mary Ann*, marked HMcL, Nos. 1, 2, 2 tierces tobacco, importer H. M'Lean; 15th June, 1842, ex *Amelie Raymond* marked JM, Nos. 12, 19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 6 casks brandy, importers Joubert and Murphy; 12th of July, 1842, ex *Gulnare*, marked DS, No. 1, 1 tierce tobacco, importer D. Stevenson; rummage, ex *John*, no number; 1 tierce tobacco, ex *James Stewart*, no number; 2 kegs tobacco, ex *Cuba*, marked ABS; 1 half-case Geneva, ex *St. Lucia*, marked AMG; 1 half case gin, no mark or number; 1 case Geneva, no mark or number; 1 half case Geneva.

LAMB'S.—31st August, 1840, ex *Duchess of Kent*, marked LP conjoined, No. 8, 1 hogshead Geneva, importers Lamb and Co.; 29th September, 1840, ex *William Harris*, marked LP conjoined, Nos. 32 34, 2 hogsheads Geneva, importers Lamb and Co.; 8th January, 1841, ex *Perfect*, marked Ry, No. 167, 1 puncheon B.P. rum, importers Ramsay and Co.; 14th April, 1841, ex *Chilmack*, marked CWR, Nos. 26 to 28, 30 to 35, 38 to 41, 43, 44 47, 48, 50, 53, 184 to 187, 191 to 193, 195 to 198, 204, 207, 208, 210, 212 to 222, 225, 226, 230 to 234, 236 to 240, 242, 243, 245 to 254, 256 to 258, 260 to 270, 272, 277 to 282, 90 kegs tobacco, importer C. W. Roemer; 17th July, 1840, ex *Sanderson*, marked MDH, Nos. 25, 44, 2 hogsheads brandy, importer D. Hunter; 1st August, 1840, ex *John Renwick*, marked LP conjoined, Nos. 3, 9, 2 hogsheads Geneva, importers Lamb and Co.

TOWNS'S.—19th March, 1841, ex *London*, marked JA, No. 88, 1 keg snuff, importer J. Arrington; 23rd April, 1841, ex *Indus*, marked RC, Nos. 1, 9, 12 to 14, 17 to 22, 29 or 39, 12 cases cigars, importer R. Campbell; 12th August, 1841, ex *Cadet*, marked ABS, No. 40, 1 hogshead B. P. rum, importer A. B. Smith; 21st August, 1841, ex *Shamrock*, marked WA, No. 43, 1 hogshead arrack, importer W. Abercrombie; 30th November, 1841, ex *Martha*, marked JAD, No. 1, 1 half-tierce tobacco, importer J. A. Dutton; 30th March, 1842, ex *St. Lawrence*, marked HM, Nos. 7 to 10, 4 casks snuff, and Nos. 6, 8 to 18, 12 boxes snuff, importer H. Meinertzhagen; 14th May, 1842, ex *Timbo*, marked JL, Nos. 4, 7, 8, 9, 4 tierces tobacco, importer J. Lloyd; 19th July, 1842, ex *Wilmot*, marked ABS, No. 1, 1 hogshead Geneva, importer A. B. Smith; 22nd July, 1842, ex *Sir John Byng*, marked SL, No. 39, 1 keg tobacco, importer S. Lyons.

MOORE'S.—27th May, 1837, ex *Hope*, marked ASL, No. 78, 1 barrel Geneva, importers A. and S. Lyons; 4th May, 1838, ex *Strathisla*, marked HH, Nos. 28, 53, 54, 3 boxes tobacco, importers Hughes and Hosking; 18th September, 1838, ex *Regia*, marked GP, Nos. 4, 9 to 12, 17, 6 cases cigars, importers G. Porter and Co.; 9th October, 1839, ex *Duncan*, marked WW, Nos. 35, 49, 51, 53, 56, 58, 59, 68, 69, 9 hogsheads B. P. Rum, importers W. Walker and Co.; 10th February, 1840, ex *Jewess*, marked IS, No. 1, 1 case cigars, importer J. Simmons; 2nd March, 1840, ex *Tamar*, marked RD, No. 68, 1 box tobacco, importer R. Duke; 1st April, ex *John Barry*, marked W and CW, No. 1, 1 bale tobacco, importers W. and C. Walton; 18th April, 1840, ex *Speculator*, marked JHL, No. 2, 1 tierce tobacco, importer J. H. Lister; 25th April, 1840, ex *Whitby*, marked WD, Nos. 31 to 35, 5 bales tobacco, importer Capt. Oppenheim; 9th June, ex *Victoria*, marked JEM, No. 2, 1 tierce tobacco, importer J. E. Manning; 1st June, 1839, ex *Mary Hay*, marked P and Co., Nos. 51, 52, 53, 55, 4 kegs tobacco, importers Paul and Co.; 12th June, ex *Sarah and Elizabeth*, marked GW, No. 1, 1 hogshead foreign rum, importer G. Weller; 7th June, ex *Broxbornbury*, marked AS, Nos. 5 to 13, 9 tierces tobacco, importer A. Saunders; 27th August, 1842, ex *St. George*, marked WW, Nos. 42 to 46, 5 puncheons B.P. rum, importer W. Walker; 26th October, ex *Emma*, marked TG, No. 13, 1 hogshead brandy, importer T. Gore; 22nd October, ex *Emma*, marked JJ, No. 31, 1 keg tobacco, importer J. Jones; 5th November, 1840, ex *James Laing*, marked LP, No. 28, 1 hogshead brandy, importers Lamb and Co.; 4th January, 1841, ex *Marmion*, marked RC, Nos. 63, 64, 2 cases cigars, importer R. Campbell; 11th January, 1841, ex *Cicely*, marked WH, Nos. 166, 167, 518, 3 kegs tobacco, importer W. Hirst; 28th January, 1841, ex *Alfred*, marked WW, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 3 hogsheads B.P. rum, importer W. Walker; 19th February, 1841, ex *Conrad*, marked WW, No. 23, 1 hogshead Geneva, importer W. Walker; 5th March, 1841, ex *Caledonia*, marked Ry, Nos. 66 to 85, 20 hogsheads brandy, importers Ramsay and Co.; 26th February, 1841, ex *Columbian*, marked HF conjoined, No. 154, 1 case cigars, importer H. Freeman; 5th May, 1841, ex *Curlew*, marked RD, No. 1, 1 case cigars, importer R. Duke; 14th May, 1841, ex *Byker*, marked JJ, No. 1, 1 case snuff, importer J. Johnson; 22nd June, 1841, ex *Ariel*, marked JJ, No. 12, 1 keg tobacco, importer J. Johnson; 22nd June, 1841, ex *Actress*, marked TG, Nos. 51 to 59, 9 cases Geneva, importer T. Gore; 25th June, 1841, ex *Amelia*, marked HM, No. 196, 1 case snuff, importer H. Moore; rummage, ex *Euphrates*, marked E & H, 6 cases cigars.

J. GIBBES, Collector.

Custom House, Sydney,
16th July, 1846.

BEEF.

20 TIERCES very fine BEEF, on sale by
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
1570 George-street.

FOR SALE.

A NEW 8 inch Europe Hawser. Apply to Captain Ferguson, on board the barque *Rajah*, at the Circular Wharf; or to Robert How and Co. 135

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, near Marulan; described in the Surveyor-General's Office as all that parcel of land, consisting of 1280 acres, (two sections), county of Argyle, parish of Billyrambiga: bounded on the east by a line south 185 chains, commencing at the north-west corner of J. Peter's grant; on the south by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line north 135 chains to the Wollondilly River; and on the north by the Wollondilly River to the north-west corner of Peter's grant.

For further particulars apply, if by letter post paid, to

RICHARD PEEK,
452, George-street.
Title—Grant from the Crown. 1458

ENTIRE HORSE FOR SALE.
WARRA WARRA.

THIS Horse is by Young Œdipus by Œdipus, Œdipus by Emelius, the sire of Priam, who ran second to Birmingham. Priam is the sire of the celebrated favourite of the present day, *Crucifix*.

The dam of Warra Warra by Mr. Lawson's imported horse Emigrant, grand-dam by the famous Arab horse Old Snapper.

Warra Warra is three years old, rising four, and has not been in training, stands fifteen and a half inch, warranted sound, quiet, and free from vice. To be seen at Mr. Armstrong's stables. 1588

FAT SHEEP.

A FLOCK of 520 Wethers, in prime condition, are on sale at Erskine Park, South Creek, St. Mary's, will be sold together or run off in lots to suit purchasers. 1595

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins.

4519 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE Undersigned will advance on wool, tallow, and other produce, consigned to their friends in London, Messrs. John Gore and Co.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
Spring-street, August 18. 2558

HORSES FOR THE INDIAN ARMY

PURCHASING to the extent of 120 horses will take place at Bungarrabbee, from the 15th to the 31st instant.

Horses with short tails will not be objected to, but ALL animals presented MUST BE IN GOOD CONDITION, quiet to handle, tie and have their feet picked up, *otherwise they will not be inspected.*

ARBUTHNOT DALLAS,
H.E.I.C.S.

H.E.I. Co.'s Depôt,
Bungarrabbee, New South Wales,
3rd July, 1846. 227

NOTICE is hereby given, that I, Henry Tabas Bourne, of Pitt-street, in the City of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, lately serving under articles of clerkship to George Allen, of Elizabeth-street, Sydney, aforesaid, Solicitor, intend to apply on the last day of the present term for admission as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales Dated this twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1846.

H. T. BOURNE.
July 24. 1455

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Spain, of Petty's Hotel, in the City of Sydney, late of Auckland, in New Zealand, and formerly of Fareham, in the county of Hampshire, in England, one of the attorneys of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, at Westminster, and also an attorney of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, intend to apply, upon the last day of this present term, for admission as an attorney, solicitor, and proctor, of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1846.

1465 WILLIAM SPAIN.

NOTICE,

WHEREAS Patrick Harper, my lawful apprentice, having absconded on the 13th instant, I hereby caution all parties from employing or harbouring him after this notice.

Description: Age 18 years, height 5 feet 6½ inches, fair complexion, blue eyes, hair, brown, and had on when he left, dark moleskin coat, cabbage-tree hat, moleskin trousers.

JOHN DODD,
Blacksmith, &c., Paterson Township.
July 27. 1602

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received, on or before Wednesday, the 12th August, for the erection of a Minister's Dwelling, Kent-street, in connexion with St. Andrew's Scots Church.

Plans and specifications may be seen by applying at Upper William-street, Darlinghurst, to

WILLIAM MOIR,
Architect and Civil Engineer
July 28. 1606

WANTED, *Sydney Morning Heralds* of the following dates, for which 1s. each will be paid:—

May 11, September 17, December 4, 25, 31—1844.
January 1, February 14, July 2—1845.

T. WOOLLEY,
432, George-street.
July 22. 1443

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED, as an Active or Sleeping Partner, a person with from £400 to £1000 cash, in a wholesale and retail business in the city—the sales heretofore have amounted to £16,000 per annum, which may be doubled by addition of capital. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, at the Post Office, Sydney, to O. P. Q. 1594

COLONIAL BULLS FROM DURHAM SIRES.

WANTED, from Five to Fifteen Bulls, got by imported Durhams. They can be shipped (five at one time) on board of the Clarence River steamer, when she calls at Newcastle, or the bulls can be purchased from any of the following places, viz.:—

New England, the M'Intyre River
Severn River, Clarence River
Richmond River, or from
Brisbane Town, Moreton Bay.

Ages of the animals required to be 2, 3, and 4 years.

Parties having bulls to sell can state particulars, as to prices, &c., by letter, post paid, addressed to "Hide," at the Office of this paper. 383

SHEPHERDS WANTED.
TO PROCEED TO
Port Stephens—Single men
Queanbeyan—Single men
New England—Married men.
Discharges required.

DISENGAGED,
AND IN ATTENDANCE DAILY,

Several eligible married couples, grooms, butlers, labourers, gardeners, cooks, and other useful men. Also, a number of female servants, little girls, &c.

H. F. BRIMMER,
Servants' Registry Office,
Bathurst-street,
Near Hyde Park.
☞ Office hours from 9 till 5. 1620

WANTED, a Tutor in a respectable family residing a short distance from Sydney. Apply to Q. R, at the *Herald* Office.
July 25. 1527

TO DRAPERS.

AN experienced Assistant wanted. Apply before ten. A.M.

A. AND L. HORDERN,
Brickfield Hill.
July 28. 1600

WANTED, an experienced Iron-moulder. Apply at the Newtown Foundry, or to William Maclaren, No. 314, Pitt-street.
July 27. 1597

WANTED, a Boy to run errands and make himself generally useful. Application to be made, from 10 to 11 o'clock A.M., to

MR. ISAAC LEVEY,
Australian Drapery Warehouse,
532, George-street.
July 28. 1627

WANTED, a woman as Cook; also, a man as Groom and Coachman. Apply to

MRS. KERR,
1587 Rose Bank, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a man servant, as Cook and servant of all work to one gentleman, living three miles out of Sydney. Apply to the *Herald* Office between the hours of 10 and 11 in the morning this day and to-morrow; but no one need do so who cannot produce an undeniable character from his last place. 1603

WANTED, a Female as General House Servant. Liberal wages will be given to a competent and respectable person. Apply at No 693, Lower George-street. 1631

WANTED, two Female Servants, in small family—one as Nursemaid, and the other as Plain Cook and Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. L. Myles, Cumberland-place North. 1636

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

LOST from the Round Swamp, Mudgee Road, in the beginning of May last, a black horse, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, thick set, branded with the letter P on back.

Whoever will bring the said horse to the undersigned; or, to R. Lowe, Esq., Mudgee, will receive the above reward.

J. W. LOWE,
Sidmouth Valley.
July 16. 1385

STOLEN OR STRAYED,
FROM BOLONG, ON THE EVENING OF THE 8TH INSTANT,

A BROWNISH BLACK MARE, branded CA, very large, on near shoulder, the hoof of near hind foot white, star in forehead, a natural mark on the neck like A, three years old. Whoever brings her to A. Turner, Esq., Garunda, will receive a reward of £2, if strayed; if stolen, £5 will be paid on conviction of the parties.

JOHN LAVENTY.
Bolong, July 24. 1607

ONE POUND REWARD.

STRAYED, from Mr. Samuel Barber's Station, near Yass, on or about November last, a bright bay Horse, long tail, branded GT near shoulder, and No. 42 under saddle. Any person who will deliver the above described horse to Mr. Samuel Barber, near Yass, or the undersigned, shall receive the above reward,

GEORGE TABER,
Menangle Ford, near Campbelltown,
July 13. 1012

ONE POUND REWARD,
LOST.

LOST, on the 23rd June last, between Mr. A. Olbrecht's, 263, Brickfield-hill, and the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, a pocket-book, containing a cheque on the Commercial Bank for £5, and one for £1 10s. on the Commercial Bank, and other small orders on the same Bank. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. A. Olbrecht, 263, Brickfield-hill, will receive the above reward. 1590

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable board and residence, upon the most moderate terms. Also, a well furnished sitting and bedroom to let, with stabling if required. Apply to 170, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street. 1617

HOUSES IN ARGYLE-STREET.

TO LET, those two very commodious Houses, situate in Argyle-street, containing ten rooms each, besides good offices in basement, private yard, and back entrance. They are in complete repair, and fit for immediate occupation.

Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 555, George-street. 9949

TO LET, at Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point, with immediate possession, a good Family Residence, for particulars apply to

MR. DELOITTE,
1593 7, Jamison-street.

TO LET, a Dwelling House, No. 47, Horbury Terrace, at present in the occupation of Adam Wilson, Esq.; on view between the hours of two and four in the afternoon. For terms, apply to

GEORGE KING,
605 No. 14, Jamison-street.

TO LET, the public-house, known as the Redfern Inn, situate at the Redfern Estate, with counter, kegs, and fittings; it is now doing a very good business, the reason for leaving is, the present occupier removing to Sydney. Apply to

JAMES CHAMBERS,
Redfern Inn.
July 24. 1454

TO LET, at Woolloomooloo, a newly-finished House, containing six rooms, kitchen, and servants' room. Also, at the Glebe, the House lately occupied by John Graham, Esq. For further particulars apply to W. Maclaren, No. 314, Pitt-street.
July 27. 1598

TO LET,

THE House and Premises known as the City Inn, now in the occupation of John Cobcroft, near the corner of Pitt and Park streets.

For particulars apply to Henry Cunningham, at the Commercial Hotel, corner of Castlereagh and King streets. 426

TO LET, one house in Lyons-terrace, at the corner of the South Head road, lately occupied by C. D. Riddell, Esq.

Apply to

MR. SAMUEL LYONS.
George-street and Charlotte-place,
May 1. 7019

TO LET, Premises situated at the corner of George and Hunter-streets, at present in the occupation of Messrs. Cohen and Co. For further particulars apply to

MR. DELOITTE,
1460 7, Jamison-street.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE House and Farm of Abeiglassyn, lately occupied by Mr. Hobler, situated on the Hunter, about two miles and a half from West Maitland.

The House is delightfully situated, and contains 12 apartments, besides cellars, closets, and every convenience for a gentleman's family.

There is also an excellent garden, with vinery and orchard, admirably stocked, and fruit trees of the best kinds.

The Farm contains about 700 acres, divided into 8 paddocks, which are all fenced in, and are well supplied with water.

A property of this kind, combining all its advantages, is seldom offered for sale. Should a purchaser offer for the whole it will be sold on liberal terms, and a large portion of the money may remain on the property; or the house, garden, and vinery, with a few acres of land round the house, will be let to a respectable tenant.

For further particulars apply at Maitland, to Mr. J. Solomon; or here, to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, Lower George-street.
Sydney, July 28. 1632

SALES BY AUCTION

TO COVER FREIGHT AND OTHER CHARGES.

EX "BEPPO," FROM THE TWEED.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the Market Wharf,

THIS DAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,
At ten o'clock precisely,

10,000 FEET, more or less, Tweed Cedar, in logs, a very superior sample.

Terms—Cash. 1561

RUSSIAN DUCK,

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX "COLOMBINE," LUNNAN, FROM LIVERPOOL, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 28TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

Truss 46 0 } § 9 8 PIECES, 27 inch, imitation Russian duck, slightly damaged.
§ 10—11 ditto ditto ditto.

Terms—Cash. 1623

BLANKETS.

Just Landed, ex "Coaxer,"
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 28TH JULY,
At 11 o'clock,

6 BALES, CONTAINING 392 Pairs 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Blankets.

Terms at sale. 1621

BLANKETS AND NAVY BLUE PRINTS.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN EX "COAXER," RENNEY, FROM LIVERPOOL, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 28TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

B&Co. OVER 46. IN DIAMOND,
BALE 5. 45 PIECES, 8-4 and 10-4 Blankets, much damaged
40 ditto ditto, slightly ditto
—
90
—

A in diamond, P over e under.
Bale 113.—30 pieces navy blues, slightly damaged
112.—50 ditto ditto ditto
111.—50 ditto ditto much ditto
114.—50 ditto ditto ditto
115.—20 ditto ditto slightly ditto

Terms, Cash. 1622

BELL'S LUCIFERS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 28TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock,

2 CASES Bell's Lucifer MATCHES

Terms—Cash. 1624

ASS COLT.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,

THIS DAY, 28TH JULY,
At 11 o'clock,

A THREE-YEAR ASS COLT, by Young Tom, stands 15 hands high, broken to saddle, and suitable for the Indian market.

Terms—Cash. 1625

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 26, Hunter-street,

THIS DAY, JULY 28,
At 11 o'clock,

A very handsome settee, handsome bronze fenders, register stoves, twine boxes, ditto reels, coal scuttles, metal office inkstands, rattans, percussion caps, prints, hosiery, second-hand clothing, crockery, and other merchandise too numerous to mention.

Terms—Cash. 1608

MESS BEEF.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on

WEDNESDAY, 29TH INSTANT,
At ten o'clock precisely,

5 TIERCES PRIME MESS BEEF.

Terms at sale. 1545

SCHOOL REQUISITES.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS, TEACHERS, &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street,

THIS DAY, 28TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF SCHOOL REQUISITES, COMPRISING—

Desks, Forms, Presses, Cupboards, together with monitor's questions—school rules—geometrical figures—principles of teaching—dictating—spelling and scriptural lessons—manual of needle work—History of Christ—slates—inkstands—slate pencils—triangles—pointers—rulers.
1 Case Fables, account books, card boards, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 2614

WHIPS.

EX "EMERALD ISLE."

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 CASES ASSORTED WHIPS,

PURCHASED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COLONY, COMPRISING—

Gig whips, handsome sticks, plain and silver mounted
Carriage whips ditto ditto ditto
Jockey ditto
Gentlemen's riding whips, silver mounted
Ditto ditto plain
Cart whips, from four feet to seven feet

Terms at sale. 1498

LOOKING GLASSES.
TOYS.
WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES.
&c., &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on

WEDNESDAY, 29TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

4 CASES LOOKING GLASSES

5 Cases, containing—

Work boxes	Fire boxes
Dressing cases	Candlesticks
Ink stands	Toys
Snuff boxes	Writing cases
Pocket books	Dominoes
Harmonicons	Chessmen
Pencil cases	Cigar cases
Pictures	Spectacles

Camel hair pencils
Watches and chains
Pocket combs
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1576

WEDNESDAY, 29TH JULY.

TO MARBLE MASONS, GENTLEMEN BUILDING MANSIONS, &c.

HANDSOME ITALIAN VEINED MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES OF MOST SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 29TH INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock,

6 handsome Italian veined marble chimney-pieces
1 ditto ditto superior ditto
1 ditto ditto ditto and arched ditto
1 very superior Italian black marble ditto
1 ditto ditto dove marble ditto
1 elegant and very superior Italian veined ditto with mouldings
1 ditto ditto ditto ditto with mouldings and arched
1 beautiful large ditto ditto
1 splendid Italian dove marble ditto
1 massive Italian veined marble chimney-piece, with arch and bold moulding, &c.
1 very superior Italian dove marble chimney-piece, with arch and bold mouldings, &c.
—
16 chimney-pieces
—

The above will be on view at the rooms of the auctioneer three days prior to the sale.

Terms at sale. 4321

THURSDAY, 30TH JULY.

BATH BRICKS, RICE, TEA, SADDLES, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

ON THURSDAY, 30TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE SALE OF THE LAND,

5 casks each 200 bath bricks
5 tons fine table rice
8 packages each 4 boxes fine black tea
6 fine new stuffed flap saddles
&c., &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 1612

FIFTY-THREE PACKAGES
OF
CHOICE DRAPERY GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL Sell by auction, at his Rooms,

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 31ST OF JULY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

FIFTY-THREE PACKAGES

OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS, JUST LANDED, IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION—

Brown and fancy parasols
Silk and gingham umbrellas
Rich Cashmere dresses
Rich de laine dresses
Handsome dark prints
Orleans cloths
Parramatta cloths
Silk and kid gloves
Black and white silk hosiery
Men's woollen hose, in great variety
Lambs' wool and merino vests
" " " drawers
Children's socks, in great variety
Very superior white shirts, linen fronts and collars
Stout Scotch twilled shirts
" " striped "
Pilot coats and monkey jackets
Striped worsted Guernsey shirts
Blue serge ditto
Worsted cord trousers
Sleeved vests
Serge drawers
12-4 blankets
10-4 superfine coloured counterpanes
9-4 to 12-4 " white "
7-8 and 4-4 Lancashire flannels
7-8 and 4-4 Osnaburgs
Superior cotton ticks
Fine Irish linens
Fine lawns
Jaconet, check, and book muslin
Rich printed muslin dresses
White laced check ditto
Black satin Opera ties
" " bow stocks
" and coloured silk handkerchiefs
White and coloured stays
Boys' fancy caps

The above goods are now being landed ex *Emerald Isle*, and will be sold without the least reserve.

Terms at sale. 1626

TUESDAY, JULY 28.

SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
PIANOFORTE BY BROADWOOD AND SONS,
LIBRARY, &c., &c.
AT DARLINGHURST,
THIS DAY, THE 28TH OF JULY,
Sale at 11 o'clock precisely.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Residence of Nicholas James, Esq., next door to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary's, and adjoining Mr. Francis Mitchell's and the Brewery,

THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

ON THE PREMISES, DARLINGHURST,

All the excellent household furniture and effects therein, consisting of—

Superior iron bedsteads and bedding
Wardrobes
Sideboards, cheffoniers
Escrutoire
Dining, loo, and other tables, handsome chairs (seated and caned), carpets, hearthrugs, curtains, cornices, chimney ornaments, lustres, valuable library, elegant "Cremona" toned pianoforte (by Broadwood and Sons), glass, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.

Terms—Cash.

☞ Everything to be removed on Tuesday. 1471

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29TH.

TO CAPITALISTS.
GEORGE-STREET, DEMESTRE'S BUILDINGS,
ADJOINING
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
MOST IMPORTANT SALE,
BY MR. STUBBS.

MR. STUBBS respectfully makes known to capitalists and moneyed persons, that he has been empowered to sell by public auction, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF JULY,
1846,

BY DIRECTION OF THE PROPRIETOR,
At 12 o'clock precisely,

All that first-class Freehold Property, with shop, dwelling-house, stores, and premises, adjoining,

THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
GEORGE-STREET,
And which may now be safely designated
ONE OF THE BEST PROPERTIES,
AND
ONE OF THE MOST SOLID INVESTMENTS
IN THE
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

£900 of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property, at 8 per cent.

For the residue—25 per cent. cash deposit; and the balance at 3 months.

☞ Guaranteed income, £200 per annum for the next five years.

Capitalists and moneyed persons residing in Sydney, Parramatta, Windsor, and other influential parts of the colony, will not fail to perceive that these premises stand unrivalled for their architectural design, their central situation, and eminent income.

The Retail and Wholesale department of the premises includes the extensive Bookseller and Stationers' Shop, established by our late respected townsman, Mr. James Tegg, with an inner room adjoining, and two Show Rooms besides on the ground floor.

The Domestic apartments are replete and full of comfort, having a private entrance to a very large drawing-room and dining-room on the second floor.

The third floor presents a very complete suite of bed-rooms, and two rooms in the attic; the *tout ensemble* fully adequate to the accommodation of a respectable family, and the "over-populated parts of the nursery,"—cellar, and kitchen, &c., extensive.

The out-offices also are commensurate with the external and internal arrangements of

THIS SPLENDID
FOUR-STORIED MANSION,

As the yard, including the coach-house, stables, and store, is quite *distinct* from the Court yard, cellar, and kitchen.

NOTE.—Carriage entrance from George-street, at the corner of Mr. Blackman's Auction Rooms.

Cards to view the premises two days previous to the sale, may be had by applying to the Auctioneer, at his Rooms, King-street.

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13 PACKAGES DRAPERY GOODS.

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, near Hunter-street,

ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, 29TH JULY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

2 Bales regatta shirts
2 " striped ditto
2 Cases moleskin trousers
2 Bales grey calicoes
1 Case India-rubber and silk braces
1 " cloth caps
1 " cotton handkerchiefs
2 " supers.

Terms at sale. 1637

IMPORTANT.

TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, IRONMONGERS, PAINTERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

200 PACKAGES IRONMONGERY.

200 PACKAGES { Sheet lead / White lead / Linseed oil / Spirits turpentine / &c., &c. } JUST LANDED

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on

TUESDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

UPWARDS OF 200 PACKAGES, CONSISTING OF NAILS, LOCKS, BRASS BUTTS, SASH FASTENERS, SCREWS, SHEET LEAD, WHITE LEAD, BOILED OIL, LINSEED OIL, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &C.

NAILS.

Fine clasp nails, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, and 8 lbs., in casks 112 lbs each
Fine drum-head deck nails, 4, 5, 5½, 6, and 7 inch, in convenient packages
Town clout
Spike nails, flat points
Flooring brads, sharp points
Rose nails
Diamond-head deck nails
Wrought patent nails (1½ inch, 4 lbs., 1¾ inch 8 lbs., 2 inch, 10 lbs.)
Fine buttons, 12 and 14 oz., and 1½ and 2 lbs.

LOCKS.

6, 7, and 8 inch 3-bolt rim locks, best furniture complete

BRASS BUTTS.

3, 3½, and 4 inch brass butts, 2020

SASH FASTENERS.

Spring sash fasteners, 2926, 97, 72, and 73

SCREWS.

Best wood screws, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, 2, and 2½ inch, assorted numbers

SHEET LEAD AND WHITE LEAD.

20 sheets, 4, 5, 6, and 7 lbs. lead
100 ½ kegs good white lead

BOILED OIL.

200 gallons best double boiled oil

LINSEED OIL.

250 gallons best old linseed oil

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

60 gallons spirits of turpentine.

Terms at sale. 1399

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